THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME X. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1877. NUMBER 8.

Make Your Mark.

In the quarries should you toil,
Make your mark;
Do you delve upon the soil,
Make your mark;
In whatever path you go,
In whatever place you stand—
Moving swift or moving slow—
With a firm and honest hand,
Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shade—
Make your mark;
Mark of some kind must be made—
Make your mark;
Make it while the arm is strong,
In the golden hours of youth;
Never, never make it wrong;
Make it with the stamp of truth—
Make your mark.

The Sewing Machine.

"Got one? Don't say so! Which did you get?
One of the kind to open and shet?
Own it, or hire it? How much did you pay?
Does it go with a crank or a treadle? Say.
I'm a single man, and somewhat green—
Tell me about your sewing machine."

Listen, my boy, and hear all about it—
I don't know what I should do without it.
I've owned one now for more than a year,
And like it so well I call it "my dear."
'Tis the cleverest thing that ever was seen,
This wonderful family sewing machine.

It's none of our angular Wheeler things,
With steel-shod beak and cast-iron wings;
Its work would bother a hundred of his,
And is worth a thousand! Indeed it is;
And has a way—you needn't stare—
Of combing and braiding its own back hair!

Mine is not one of those stupid affairs
That stands in a corner with what-nots and chairs,
And makes that dismal, headachy noise,
Which all the comfort of sewing destroys;
No rigid contrivance of lumber and steel,
But one with a natural spring in the heel.

Mine is one of the kind to love,
And wears a shawl and a soft kid glove,
Has the merriest eyes and a dainty foot,
And sports the charmingest gaiter boot,
And a bonnet with feathers, and ribbons and loops,
With any indefinite number of hoops.

None of your patent machines for me,
Unless Dame Nature's the patentee!
I like the sort that can laugh and talk,
And take my arm for an evening walk;
That will do whatever the owner may choose,
With the slightest perceptible turn of the screws.

One that can dance, and—possib'y—flirt;
And make a pudding as well as a shirt;
One that can sing without dropping a stitch,
And play the housewife, lady or witch—
Ready to give the sagest advice,
Or do up your collar and things so nice.

What do you think of my machine?
Ain't it the nicest that ever was seen?
'Tisn't a clumsy, mechanical toy,
But flesh and blood! hear that, my boy!
With a turn for gossip, and household affairs,
Which include, you know, the sowing of tares.
Tut, tut—don't talk! I see you're in thrall;
You needn't keep winking so hard at the wall;
I know what your fidgety fumblings mean;
Would you like yourself a sewing machine?
Well, get one, then—of the same design—
There was plenty left where I got mine.

A Mountain Daisy.

We had traveled together for many a weary mile. I was on my way to my usual summer retreat in the mountains; but even before I took the stage coach my journey by steam had exhausted me, so that I was in no humor to join in the hilarity of my fellow travelers. We jolted and plunged and crawled over the hills to the paradise beyond; and while they talked and jested, and oh'd and ah'd, as travelers will, we kept an unbroken silence—this fellow passenger and I—striving in vain to shut out the hubbub within by gazing upon the sweet solitude without; and the bond of sympathy between this straight, stern, solderly, middle aged man increased when I found that he was determined to rid himself of the good-humored confusion about him by climbing on the top of the stage.

While we were changing horses, he clambered up among luggage so considerable as to prevent the usual accomodation for deck passengers, and my face must have shone a sort of despairing envy, for he looked over and said: "There is room, if you will venture up here; but the evening air grows chill. If you are not afraid of taking cold"—

"I am afraid of nothing," I said, desperately, "but this gabble and din."

He put down his hand, and up I climbed. With his portmanteau and shawl and an old mail bag he compassed me comfortably about, and presently the stage jolted on. I was alone with my mountains, with the night, and the stars, and my fellow passenger, who counted for nothing, because he neither moved nor spoke; his side face was as rigid as if carved from one of the bowlders by the wayside.

It must have been five miles after this that this bit of bowlder startled me by a slight movement. I found that he was bending forward, gazing eagerly, with his whole soul in his eyes, upon the window of an old farmhouse on the outskirts of the village. It was one of the upper windows, half raised, and the head of a woman appeared there in a shadow so deep that not a feature could be distinguished; but as we slowly passed, an almost convulsive sigh escaped the lips of my fellow traveler. He raised his hat from his head. Then I plainly saw the woman's face, for it seemed to start forward suddenly, and even the dim starlight revealed a surprise upon it that almost partook of terror. No longer young, but still beautiful, that face was stamped with a melancholy so profound it haunted me. I looked at that of my companion. It was sunk upon his breast, and just then I saw the sweet young moon climbing up into the sky. And I thought what a pity it would be if he should look up and see the new moon over his left shoulder. The thought was so tormenting to me that I spoke on the impulse of the moment. "Don't, sir," I said—"don't look over your left shoulder at the moon. Look over your right shoulder, and wish. It is a good omen, they say."

He started, paused as if to gather the meaning of what I said, then looked over his right shoulder at the moon; his face was full of a strong emotion, and his lips moved. Then he turned to me, his face melting into one of those rare smiles that are so nice because they are so few, and stretched over his hand. "Thanks," he said, and we rolled up to the door of the hotel, where Mrs. Aiken was waiting for me, with her comfortable carry-all filled with the usual parcels and packages for the farm.

But she could not find a welcome for me, so taken up was she with my fellow passenger. Her comely, motherly face was all agape upon his straight, stiff form, as he lifted me down and said good-bye, and disappeared in the corridor beyond.

"Wa'al," she said, drawing a long breath, "that's either Major Jacques or his ghost. That does beat everything. After all these years—Lord o' mercy, if that don't go shead!"

"And who is Major Jacques?" I said at last, finding myself the prey to a devouring curiosity. "Do, please, Mrs. Aiken, tell me who is Major Jacques?"

"Well, child, he made a sight o' rouble here a good many years ago, but I can't say as it was his fault. You may blow your lungs out sometimes to boil a kettle, and then, agin, a spark from a pipe 'll set a hay rick in a blaze. Good Lord! I wonder if he's come after Daisy M'Lean? He'll find her a broken down humbly critter now, but a purteir gal than Daisy the sun never shone upon; her skin was as white as milk, and her eyes like the stars up there, and the city folks that come out here to board christened her Daisy, though her name was Hanner—Hanner Hitchner; and spite of everything she would go and throw herself away on Hugh M'Lean. They do say that love 'll go where it's sent, but it's a pity it should be so headstrong. Get up, Nig," pursued the farmer's wife, whipping up her horses, and, like the dear good body she was, never halting with her story. "She had plenty o' chances to settle, I needn't say. David Hitchner was a forehanded man, and there warn't chick nor child but Daisy. Judge Bates' son—he that went off to Indy or somewhere afterward—he'd 'a given his eyes for Hanner; and as for them painter chaps, they just went wild over her, and she might 'a had a dozen o' 'em, though to my mind it'd take a baker's dozen o' them fellers to make one decent man.

"But she turned her back on the whole kit and boodle of 'em, and stuck to Hugh M'Lean. It was a dreadful spite to the Hitchners, for the M'Leans warn't thought much of hereabouts; they'd allers lived way up on the top o' the mountain, and Hugh grew up as wild as a young wolf. He raised a black colt up there, that, atween you and me, Mrs. Smith, was a spawn o' Satan; fire used to fly out o' its eyes and shake off its hoofs, and not a livin' soul could get on its back but Hugh M'Lean. As for harness—I'd like to see the harness that could hold Black Dan. It seemed as if Hugh and that colt was one piece o' stuff, for they was part and parcel o' one another, and I guess wherever one is t'other is now; leastways it seems to me only natural. But as much as he thought o' that colt, he used to cuff and kick it in his tantrums; and one day, when I was down to Hitchner's a-quiltin' that star-pattern patchwork for Daisy, I was lookin' out the winder, when Hugh rode up, and he got mad at suthin, and drew his whip clean across that critter's face fit to take out his eyes, and I told Mrs. Hitchner then that if it was me, I'd sooner see Hanner in her grave than belong to Hugh M'Lean. But, you see, he was as gentle as a lamb to Daisy, and allers had been since she was a little mite o' a thing, and he used to board down in the village to git his winter schoolin'—for you might as well be out o' the world as up on the mountain in winter; there's freshets there too in spring that shut 'em off, and Hugh was down here a piece out of his time, and he took to just own little Daisy Hitchner. It was a pretty sight to see him skating along, drawin' that little apple blossom after him on the white birch sled he made for her. He was handsome enough—there warn't no fault to be found with his looks, only to my mind handsome is as handsome does, Mrs. Smith, Wa'al, he put in a claim to Hanner then, and no boy durst stand in his way. There was my poor Zekel, he came home with a black eye only for sharpenin' her slate pencil, and Hugh hadn't a knife handy to do it with; but it was allers a word and a blow with Hugh M'Lean, and he held to Daisy right along through thick and thin.

"'Why,' he says right up to David Hitchner, 'do you s'pose I'd staid around here if it hadn't been for Daisy? Don't you know I'd 'a been off to the north or the south pole afore this? It's as hard for me as it is for you, for I hate to settle down here worse than poison; but I hate worse to leave little Daisy. I can't do it, and I won't.'

"So they let 'em get married, for what else could they do? And for quite a spell there it did seem as if everything was goin' to turn out right. Old Mr. Hitchner he made him promise not to take Daisy fur away, and give him the old place by the mill, and furnished it from top to bottom. There must 'a been nigh on to a hundred yards o' carpet in that house. I helped Mrs. Hitchner sew and color many a potnd o' them rags myself. And the dimity curtains was the prettiest things, and that yaller calker coverin' for the sofy and cheers made everything look cheery like. Then old M'Lean, not to be behindhand, he sot 'em up with no less than thirty cows; good milkers all of 'em; and I will say for Hugh that he could get through with more work in a day than any two men I ever saw. Everything went along as slick as could be, and Daisy went singin' about the house like a meddler-lark.

"But the second summer after she was married poor Daisy took it into her head she'd hev some boarders from town—she was naturally thrifty, and had plenty o' help, and she felt somehow as if that big house was runnin' to waste. Hugh he let her hev her own way in everything then, and was as humorsome a' if she was a baby; and I shall never forget, if I live to be a hundred, the first day I laid eyes on Major Jacques, when he come down with a lot of other boarders from town. I was sittin' at Mrs. Hitchner's front window, and the stage stopped at Daisy's door, and out got that man; and if it had been the good Lord's will that he'd been humbled out somewhere else and broken his leg, so's he couldn't get away, a deal o' trouble might have been saved.

"For Hugh M'Lean kind o' scorned most city folks that come our way, and had a fashion o' smilin' at 'em in a sort o' contempt. But this Jacques was half a Frenchman, and had a deal o' fire in him; he'd been all over the world, or pretended he had, and, if you could believe him, had as many lives as a cat to lose. And Hugh 'd sit there and drink all that nonsense in by the hour together; and, for that matter, so would poor little Daisy. The major could talk a bird off a bush, and Hugh got to comin' in and findin' his little meddler-lark listenin' to some tale o' the major's, her eyes perhaps full o' silly tears and her cheeks all pale with excitement.

"Soon after that, my Mirandy was teachin' school and boardin' 'round the village, and she went to M'Lean's to stay, and she told me that Daisy had stopped goin' in the room when the major was there, and got out o' his way all she could, but Hugh was as black as a thunder cloud, and Mirandy said that Daisy and she would both be glad when the boarders all went away and never came back again.

"But this was only midsummer, and things got from bad to worse, and one night the men were out late in the hay field, and Daisy went out in the barn to help milk the cows. It was only play to her, she'd bin used to it at home, and I dare say the poor child was so sick and sad she was glad to be busy. But what must that jackanapes do but follow her out there and take the pails from her hands to bring them in! She couldn't get courage, you see, to tell him to go about his business, but if he'd had an eye in his head, he could see how things was a-goin'. Howsomever, Hugh came in at the big gate, and saw Daisy empty fingered, walkin' along by the major's side, while he had a pail in either hand; and as he set 'em down on the stone floor of the wide room, and turned with some pleasant word to Hugh, the pails went flyin' out in the stubble, the milk streamed at his feet, and Mirandy said—for she was standin' by—she never saw such a surprised look in a face before as in Major Jacques. Than he flamed up and got mad, and Hugh got madder, and if it hadn't been for Daisy there might 'a been a murder there.

"That night poor Daisy had her wish, for the city boarders were all scuttled away, and not a light was burnin' in the house at nine o'clock; but my Mirandy she couldn't sleep, and no wonder, considerin' what she'd been through, and about midnight she heard the clatter o' hoofs, and just got up in time to see Black Dan fly out the gate with Hugh on his back. Soon after that she heard a low sobbin' sound, and lookin' down, there she saw Daisy in her white gown, drippin' water out o' the pen-stock and puttin' it to her face, cryin' and sobbin' as if her heart would break.

"My Mirandy was just goin' down to her, when she heard the click of the gate, and in walked the major, and up he went to Daisy, straight as an arrer.

"And 'Madam,' said he, tremblin' all over, and a blaze like lightnin' in his eye, "I've come to take you from that brute and put you under your father's protection.'

"'Oh, you haven't told my father?' said Daisy, holding up her hands.

"'No; but I will,' said the major. 'Do you think I can look on and stand all this? Curse tho scoundrel! I never had a thought of you till he put it into my head with his brutality. But now he'll find I care enough about you to shield you from harm. Come, Mrs. M'Lean, put a shawl about you, and come with me to your father's house. I'll deal with him when he comes back.' Then, if you'll believe me, that poor child fell to begging the major not to tell her father, and declarin' she'd rather die at Hugh's hands than live away from him.

"'Do you love him so, my poor baby?' said the major.

"'As God is my judge, I love him better than my own life,' said Daisy. 'I will stay. I am not afraid.'

"Then the major, turned upon his heel and went out the gate, and Hugh M'Lean was brought home the next day with a broken spine. He and Black Dan had rolled down a gully together, and they had to shoot the beast to get him out of his agony; and they do say that but for Major Jacques, Hugh would 'a died there, for the major was the one that found him. He was a good rider, you see, and could make his way where others would be afraid. And something he said to Hugh made him gentle as a lamb. All the way home he held his hand in his, and was with him after the doctor left. Hugh fell into a kind of faint. When he opened his eyes, they fell upon the major; and Mirandy said that Daisy was on the other side o' the bed.

"'So I'm goin' to die,' said Hugh. 'Well, I'm ready.' And then he put Daisy's hand in the major's. 'Take care of her,' he said.

"'But you're not goin' to die,' said the major. 'You're to live, the doctor says.'

"'To live" said Hugh. 'So much the worse. In that case, major, get away, for God's sake. I think it's best.'

"'Just as you say, Hugh,' said the major.

"'I think it's best,' said Hugh; and the major went away that mornin', and from that day to this nobody has laid eyes on him.

"And the judgment of God was sore on Hugh M'Lean. He lay in that bed for seven long years, and Daisy never left him night or day, save when he'd free her to go, and, if you believe me, that girl never seemed happy out o' his sight; and my Mirandy said it used to make her cry to see the way Hugh M'Lean followed her about with his big fierce eyes, that had plenty o' fire in them yet for everybody but Daisy. Mirandy actually got to likin' Hugh; and I never dared say a word about that night nor the bruise on Daisy's cheek to Mrs. Hitchner, though I've been that burnin' to sometimes that I've had to jump up and run out o' the room. And now the old woman's dead and buried this three years, and Mr. Hitchner he went afore she did. Hugh outlived 'em all; and a queer thing when he died: he wanted to be buried by his horse Dan, and there they lie, up on the mountain together; and Mirandy says that Daisy's sworn to be put on t'other side. It's fit to make shivers creep down one's back, the hull 'o it. And there she's lived ever since, all alone in the old house, save when school is keepin' and Mirandy's there. And yonder may be the major's ghost; but if it ain't, it's Major Jacques himself. Queer, ain't it?"

"Very queer," I said; and just then we drove in at the open gate.

The very next morning, as I was gathering grasses a mile or two below, I saw a tall straight form approaching me, his eyes upon the ground. I could not step aside, for a ditch was there.

So he raised his eyes, and his face lighted up with that rare smile of his.

"God bless your womanly heart!" he said. "It was a good omen; and the next time I see a new moon over my right shoulder, I shall wish for your happiness, with, I hope, the same success that I did last night for my own."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Law and Equity.

In 1870 Charles Fox, of New York, died, leaving about fifty thousand dollars in real estate and ten thousand in personal property. His will was found to give the whole, after payment of his debts, to the government of the United States for the purpose of assisting to pay the war debt. The deceased left no children; but a niece and two nephews, infants, his brother's children and his next of kin, contested the singular will. The heirs were living in comparative poverty in Brooklyn. The surrogate decided the will invalid and void as a device of real estate. The United States appealed first to the supreme court and next to the court of appeals, and the surrogate's decision was unanimously sustained in both courts. By writ of error the cause was then removed to the supreme court of the United States for review, and was argued at Washington, the decision being reserved. Meanwhile, the personal property has been swallowed up and neither the United States government nor the heirs have received a dollar. The general opinion will be that the man who could so dispose of his property and leave three infant children, his near relatives, in poverty, could not have been of thoroughly sound mind. At all events it seems like a very small business for the United States authorities to carry the case beyond the court of appeals of the State of New York, and it is to be hoped the State decisions will be sustained by the United States supreme court. If it should not be, Congress should at once pass an act restoring the property to the infant heirs before it is all swallowed up by the legal advisers of the general government.—*New York Herald*

Looking After their Families.

A very searching investigation was carried on a few years ago in the north of England by two families who were searching up their respective ancestry. The strife was great between them, each one determining to look back into antiquities further than the other. One of the families, whose name was Spencer, employed an artist to paint an historic scene, representing the building of the ark and the loading up of the ship by Noah and his sons with its multifarious and various cargo. On the gangplank leading to the deck of the ark two men were seen rolling up a large box, on one side of which was painted in large letters: "Relics, insignia and papers belonging to the Spencer family." This was considered a *coup d'etat* hard to beat, but the other family, determined not to be outdone in the antediluvian pretenses of their name, prepared at a great cost and research a record of their antiquity. In describing the exploits of one of their ancestors, at a very early day, who was represented as a man of some authority, this remarkable passage occurs: "During this year Adam and Eve were driven out of Paradise."

A PICTURE OF POVERTY.

A Family Subsisting Two Days on a Pint of Milk.

"Want to see a picture of poverty?" said the visiting agent. "No," answered the reporter, "not a picture of it, but the real thing."

"Then come up here."

It was Mulberry street. Not a stone's toss from Prince. Tenement houses as far as you could see. "Does the Beldens live up here?" asked the agent of a crowd of urchins who were sliding down a hill of frozen swill. They all looked suspicions. Some of them put their tongues in their cheeks. They evidently suspected a sell. So the agent pushed into the grimy hallway and up the dirty dark staircase, followed by the reporter. The steps were wet with the slush that many feet had carried up, and the cinders that had been dropped there crunched under the reporter's boot. The hand rail felt greasy. One, two, three, four flights. Each one darker than the other. Finally—with a pain in the knees—at the top. One minute under the dirty sky light to be sure that the name on the card isn't Baldwin or anything but Belden, then a respectful rap in the gloom at the door. A sound of shuffling, a short wait and the door is slowly opened, and a girl with a shawl about her, looks up at the visitors wonderingly. It is the regular patent tenement den. Ten thousand of them within a few miles; a narrow carpetless room, with two windows, a water faucet and iron basin, two broken chairs, and an old woman down on her knees trying to kindle with her breath the three or four pine sticks in the little earthen furnace that is in the fireplace. Three people altogether. This old woman and two children. One of the children is a boy, and stands on a chair at the window. He turns round now, but he has been watching the flock of pigeons that wheel and flit over the roofs. The girl pulls the shawl about her in such a way that the intruder shall not see she is barefooted. She is fourteen at least.

There is a regular formula of questions. Yes, she did apply to the charities on Third avenue. It was for coal.

She is not the mother. No, she is the grandmother. The mother went away. "Went away" is vague at first. But the agent is adroit and gentle, and presently the old woman blurts it all out. Jenny went up for thirty days. She was starved, ill-treated, desperate. So the authorities said she was disorderly. Then it turns out that when Jenny was committed she thought of the two children in this den without a morsel of food or a splinter of fuel, and she fought the policeman and bit at the keeper, and altogether must have been quite unreasonable.

That was three days ago. Yes, three days ago. "Well, you see she'd always managed to keep a crust among us, and when she was taken I didn't know what to do (apologetically), so I went to the charities. Law, sir, I had no idea there'd be such a crowd there." Then the old woman stood up and smoothed down her old gown, and pushed back her white hair off her pinched, wan face, and tried to say "there were lots worse off than us, sir," but somehow it was a failure. In her heart she didn't believe that anybody could be worse off. Necessity is somehow allied to candor at bottom, and next, even when pride paralyzes its tongue, has a most miraculous organ. "You see, John and me—John's the lad at the winder—we was a sayin' only this mornin' that we ought to be thankful that we had a place to put out heads in this bad weather. His father was took with the fever last spring. It's been pretty rough for the babbies since. Did you come from the charities?"

"How are you going to support yourselves?" asked the blunt agent.

There was a look of supreme bewilderment in the grandmother's countenance. She had been all her life putting the best face on matters. She couldn't quite get over it now, even in this extremity. She thought they could keep along if—if the coal came. Her poor old blue hands betrayed how she had suffered from the cold.

"You could get along if you had coal. Have you got plenty to eat?"

The old woman stroked her dress. The two children came and buttressed her on either side, as if their instincts made them afraid of her weakness.

"Well, no, sir. As for plenty, sir, it's a long time since we've heard of it." Then she looked up in a dazed way and off into futurity, as if the old wonder at the mystery of her lot had come over her afresh.

The girl had no such wonder. All at once she broke out. "She's not had a mouthful for two days, sir. Upon my sacred honor. She's starving now."

At that the three of them fell to crying, and between the sobs and such exclamations the girl told her story. The last meal was a pint of milk. The old woman had pawned her shoes for ten cents and came back in her stocking feet. The girl had guessed it. She pulled away the old gown as she told it. "You can see for yourself, sir," she said, as she pointed to the woollen stockings.

"We drank it every drop before we knew it."

"It's God's truth, my dear," added the grandmother.

"That was day before yesterday," said the agent, sensible that this was a genuine case. "Well, what did you do yesterday?"

The girl went over to the iron water basin and lifted out a pan. In it were half a dozen crusts, hard and dirty. "She was goin' to soften 'em with water, but she couldn't git the fire to burn."

"No, I should think not," remarked he agent, leaning over and pulling out the fuel that was slightly charred by a piece of burnt paper. There were two splinters of a cigar box and the rung of a chair. It was very absurd. "And these," he went on, shaking up the crusts and lifting his nose and eyebrows. "These came from"—

"She brought 'em in her pocket."

"A poor man's dog wouldn't eat them," said the reporter to himself.

"We're all hungry," remarked the boy. "I can't go out because I ain't got no coat."

"That's a fact. It's God's truth," added the grandmother, with resignation. After which she sat down on the range and began to draw her dress across her wrinkled face with curious imbecility.

The reporter took a good look at the children. A pair of healthy, clean, intelligent babies, that hadn't eaten anything for two days. It was pretty hard to believe it; because the reporter persisted, with the infernal self-conscious nonsense of his tribe, in fancying that he was in New York city, and that those were the flagstaffs on Broadway that he saw from the window, and that food was so plentiful over there that it was wasted by the ton.

When they were coming out the agent turned back and said: "Well, it's irregular; but you haven't got any shoes. I'll send it up."

It went up in a basket.

"To-morrow," said the agent, "I'll send a lady there, who'll do the right thing."

The reporter understood by that remark that the right thing was the immediate thing.—*New York World.*

"What would you do, madam, if you were a gentleman?" "Sir, what would you do if you were one?"

A Lightning Calculator.

A great deal has been said and written about the great mathematical prodigy, "Reub" Fields, who lives at Fayetteville, Mo., says a local exchange, and the more that is known of him the greater wonder he becomes. He does not possess the simple rudiments of a book education—does not know a single letter or figure by sight—and yet he can solve the most intricate problem in an instant, or can perform a calculation in less than a minute that would require the work of an hour by the ordinary modes. For instance: We gave him the day of the month and the year of our birth and he told, in less than half a minute, our age in seconds, minutes, days and years. Give him the day of the month and the year of any event, however remote, and he will instantly give the day of the week.

We spent two hours with him, and, notwithstanding we have often talked with him and seen him display his wonderful gifts, yet we always find something new in him.

We placed a column of figures upon a paper, equal in length to the columns of an ordinary sized ledger, and called them off to him in rapid succession, and when the last number was called he gave the sum without a moment's hesitation. He did not see the paper, and would not have known a character on it if he had. One hour later he repeated those numbers in the exact order in which we called them to him. We then began at the bottom and would call two or three numbers correctly and then one incorrectly, and he would correct us by giving the proper number.

More mysterious than this to us is the fact of his ability to give correctly the time of the day or night, whenever called upon without any reference whatever to a timepiece.

In this place the timepieces are all regulated by railroad or St. Louis time. If you ask "Reub" the time he will say: "I am fifteen and a quarter minutes past one; if you have railroad time you have so and so," giving the exact difference between sun time and railroad time.

Another remarkable fact is that he gives the exact time of his locality. If he is in Washington city he gives Washington city time, if in San Francisco, the time there. He can not possibly do these things by any method of calculating the passing time, for he will give time as accurately while waking from sleep at night as if it were daylight and the sun shining.

There seems to be nothing too great in numbers for his mind to grasp, and yet nothing too small. He can tell what the interest on one cent would be for three seconds at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, as readily and as easily as we could tell the interest on one dollar for one year at the same rate per cent.

He is indeed the wonder of wonders.

The Bee that Saved a Kingdom.

Here is a fable that has never been told in print, though it is very popular in the Bee country:

Once upon a time, there was a bad king, and the people wished him to make a certain good law. "No," said he, "I will not make that law—it is too good. It will make peace. Here is the law I wish to make. Then all my people will go to war."

The two documents lay in front of him on the table all written out, and which ever one he signed would be the law of the land. He took up a big quill pen, drew the bad law nearer to him, and dipped the pen in the ink.

Just then a bee began to buzz. It was a wise bee.

"Z-z-z-zz! No zuch zlaw zhall pazz!" buzzed the bee, over and over again; but no one noticed him. "Zign ze ozzer—ze ozzer—ze ozzer!"

The king would not listen; so the wise bee lit on his nose and stung him just a little, still buzzing: "Zign ze ozzer—zign ze ozzer—ze ozzer—ze ozzer—ze ozzer!"

"Open the window," roared the king, "and drive out this bee, or kill him!"

They opened the window. Out flew the bee, and in rushed the wind, it blew in very hard. The papers flapped and flew across the table. The bad king was so mad that he stamped his foot, seized one of the papers, and signed it in a rage. There was his name—"King Blunderbuss"—and nothing could alter it. Then he saw that in his haste and rage he had signed the good law. But he was too proud to own his mistake.

The bee hurried to the garden and whispered to the honeysuckles:

"Zome of your bezt—zome of your bezt! The good law is zinged, and all zhall be peace and happinezz!"

So the honeysuckles gave him all their best honey, and the people outside of the king's palace built great bonfires and shouted with joy:

"Long live the king! Long live the good king Blunderbuss!"

"Oho!" said the king to himself, "that is the best sound I have heard for many a year."

And after that, he was afraid to give way to anger, for fear that he might sign a bad law, by mistake. The bee did not have to light on his nose ahound. The king made only good laws, and to the end of his days his people shouted: "Long live the king!"—*"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for Feb.*

An Old Saying.

Celia Logan explains the origin of the phrase: "Wake me up when Kirby dies." Kirby was the leading man of the old Chatham Street Theater, New York, and although a good actor of his type and a favorite with the boys, he made no especial fame until a melodrama was produced entitled "Mike Martin," in which he played the character of "Thunderbolt." It fell to his lot to be shot on the roof of a house. When he received his death wound he leaped from the roof to the stage. In order to make a realistic effect, he concealed in his sleeve a small sponge soaked with red paint. When the shot was fired he instantly clapped this sponge to his forehead, and the red drops running over his face gave the appearance of a ghastly wound, and that, coupled with his bold leap and well-acted death, made a great sensation. He was nightly encored and compelled to die over again. The boys would often drop to sleep in the early part of the play with a request to a companion to wake them up when Kirby died.

Browbeating a Witness.

Some time ago the Legislature of Massachusetts had under consideration the question of enjoining certain chemical works as a nuisance; an eminent chemist was brought forward as a witness on the side to which Benj. F. Butler was opposed. The lawyer by turns abused, insulted and browbeat the professor, and, at last, asked him if he had not, on a certain day, and in a certain place, accepted a certain sum of money for his professional opinion? The assemblage was simply horrified. The witness was a gentleman of high social standing, unblemished life, and worldwide renown. A white haired senator ventured to interpose that the witness was Professor So-and-so of Harvard University. "Professor of Harvard!" thundered Butler, with cruel disdain. "Yes; we hanged one of those men the other day." Prof. Webster had lately been executed for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

A DEFENSE OF RUSSIA.

Mr. George Kennan on the Misrepresentations of the English Press—The Russo-Circassian War—Opinions Based on English Information.

I wish, as a lover of fair play and a friend of the Russian people, to join Mr. Burritt in begging the readers of the *Tribune* not to accept English statements of Russian motives and Russian occurrences as either fair or trustworthy. It is the misfortune of Russia to have a language which is so difficult of acquirement that few West-Europeans or Americans ever learn it. Her periodical literature, therefore, is practically to all the rest of the world a sealed book, and the scanty information which Americans get with regard to Russian affairs comes through the medium of an unsympathetic and prejudiced, if not a hostile press. No other European nation labors under this great disadvantage. American opinions upon Russian topics, such as the Polish question, Siberian exile, the Central Asian question, and the Caucasian war, are based upon information which has been obtained exclusively from English sources, and they are inaccurate and unfair, as only opinions founded on *ex parte* statements can be. Even when English journals intend to be reasonably truthful and impartial in their comments upon Russian affairs, their representations are more or less tinged with partisan prejudice. "The Smithate of truth"—to use a metaphor of Oliver Wendell Holmes—"is never the same as the Brownate of truth," and a Russian fact dissolved in the British mind seems to acquire almost inevitably new properties, so that when it crystallizes again in expression it has an entirely new set of facets and angles.

As an illustration of the great wrong which is done Russia, in accepting English accounts of her movements, and English interpretations of her motives, let me recall for a moment her famous war with the mountaineers of the Caucasus—a war whose origin, history and results, I have studied on the ground. How was that war represented in America? It was declared by English newspapers to be a cruel and unprovoked assault upon a brave, noble and independent people, whose only crime was their love of liberty.

It was prompted, they said, by that insatiate ambition and that lust of conquest which are the guiding principles of Russian policy, and it was carried on with the brutality and obstinacy which are the distinguishing traits of the Russian character. In vain the "brave but unfortunate Circassians, driven from one mountain peak took refuge upon another; they were pursued, surrounded, and exterminated with relentless ferocity." Their final subjugation was, according to the British press, a crime against which all Christendom ought to protest.

Now, what are the facts from the Russian point of view? At the beginning of the present century the Caucasian mountain range was inhabited by 2,000,000 or more hardy, brave, cruel Mohammedan brigands. They had been at war among themselves or with their neighbors for a thousand years. Feuds were their only inheritance—retaliation and blood revenge their only legal remedies, plunder their principal means of subsistence. Immediately south of this mountain range lay a series of fertile cultivated valleys, inhabited by a civilized Christian people known as the Georgians. Over the heads of these Georgians the Caucasian mountaineers hung like a living sword of Damocles, and as often as that terrible sword fell it filled the sunny valleys of Kakhetia with the smoke of burning villages, and reddened the clear Georgian streams with the best Christian blood. Almost every foot of the beautiful country lying north of the River Kur was ravaged and desolated by raiding bands of Caucasian horsemen, who came down from a height of 10,000 feet like a mountain storm, swept the green valleys of the Kur and the Alazan with fire and sword, and then vanished up some dark ravine, carrying with them scores of wretched captives, and leaving behind them nothing but the smoking ruins of Georgian farmhouses.

Hundreds of Christian families were annually carried up into the mountains of Daghestan as slaves, and the youngest and most beautiful of the women were passed along the range to the Black Sea coast, where they were sold to the agents of Turkish harems. So terrible a scourge did these raids of the Caucasian mountaineers become to the inhabitants of the Georgian valleys that the last Georgian king, after repeatedly imploring the assistance and protection of the Russian empress, Catharine II., finally in 1801 abdicated his throne in favor of her successor, Paul II. He wrote to the latter a mournful letter, recounting the misfortunes and sufferings of his unhappy people, pleading the claims of Christian brotherhood, and ending with the pathetic cry: "For God's sake help us! The kingdom of Georgia has ceased to exist; it has been carried away captive into the mountains of the Caucasus."

Russia responded promptly to this call for aid. Six or seven battalions of Russian infantry moved up the Georgian valley from the Caspian sea coast, and notice was given to the Caucasian mountaineers that their raids into territory which now belonged to the emperor must cease. Not the slightest attention was paid to the warning. The highlanders continued to swoop down like mountain hawks upon the Georgian villages along the base of the range whenever the latter were left ungarrisoned, and it soon became evident that, in order to protect Georgia, Russia must attack the mountaineers in their native fastnesses. War was declared in 1801, and hostilities continued with only occasional intervals of peace for more than half a century. After the sacrifice of millions of money and tens of thousands of lives the mountaineers were finally conquered, and harassed Christians of Georgia, for the first time in a hundred years, could come out of their fortified churches and look up to the white peaks of the Caucasus without a thrill of dread.

During all this time where were the sympathies of England? With the persecuted, battle wasted, almost exterminated Christians of Georgia? Far from it. Then, as now, the guiding principle of British statesmanship seemed to be "with anybody against Russia." The spectacle of a Christian people struggling vainly for existence in the midst of hostile Mohammedan powers, and borne down at last by overwhelming odds, did not extort from England a single expression of sympathy or pity. But the "wrongs" of the "unfortunate mountaineers," who were not allowed to prove their nobility and maintain their freedom by sacking Christian churches, burning Christian villages and outraging Christian women, were trumpeted through English newspapers to all the world! Journals like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which could more easily impute selfish motives than understand noble ones, denounced the interference of Russia in the Caucasus as an unprovoked aggression of tyrannical power, and so persistently were the "wrongs" of the mountaineers magnified and the sufferings of the Georgian Christians ignored by the English press that four-fifths of intelligent American readers were made to believe that the conquest of the Caucasus was a crime against humanity.

History sometimes repeats itself, and Russia is now endeavoring to do for the oppressed Christians of Bulgaria what in the first half of this century she did for the persecuted Christians of Georgia. She is again opposed by British statesmanship, and her motives again misrepresented by the British press. Americans should not be again misled. As a Christian nation, as a fair-play loving nation, they should try to do at least justice to a great and noble people, who are maintaining the rights of Christian kinsmen, and defending as America would defend the altars of the Christian church.

GEORGE KENNAN.

The Insane.

In a lengthy article on lunatic asylums and their inmates the New York *World* says:

In New York State, and in most others, the certificate of two physicians is sufficient warrant for imprisonment in an insane asylum. It is not too much to say that in at least nine cases out of ten such a certificate can be got by any villainous husband, by any scheming wife, by any hungry heir, or by any secret enemy. It is not necessary even to suppose a corrupt or a grossly ignorant physician. Physicians get at their diagnosis in bodily ailments from the symptoms as described by the patient. In mental ailments they must take their symptoms from the description of those whom they suppose to be the patient's friends. It takes an extraordinary physician to find out from a hurried examination of a casual patient that the patient's friends have been stuffing him with lies. The ordinary physician makes out the certificate of what he has been told. In nine cases out of ten this works well, perhaps in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, for the reason that ninety-nine people out of a hundred are not hated or feared by their kindred and acquaintance. But it is the hundredth case that is pitiable, in which there is no easy escape from a life of misery, and no adequate redress for it. A person accused of crime is tried by a jury, with counsel. A person accused of misfortune, of which the penalties are quite as serious, is tried only by two doctors, who get all the facts from the prosecution. In the hundredth case, where the man is said to be insane is sane, it is plain that this is an outrageous cruelty. And there is, as we say, no adequate redress for it. The doctors who certify the insanity are not answerable, if their certificates are given in good faith. The plotter himself is not liable criminally, unless his bad motive can be shown; and it is very hard to show. The result is that the easiest possible way for a villain to be rid of a disagreeable relation or an enemy, is to get out a certificate of insanity. There is none of the risk about this that goes with poisoning. We have proof enough that there are "baby farmers." We may be quite sure that the gains which tempt them will suffice to convert the owners of some private lunatic asylums to farmers of men and women. One case of false imprisonment in a mad-house should be enough to make us revise our methods of commitment. There are a score of recent cases, and no legislator has even suggested a revision of those methods. Every such case is a new incentive, also, to scoundrels, to whom it points out the easiest, the surest and the safest way of being rid of an enemy or an obstacle.

An Old Story Retold.

A woman, accompanied by three of her children, were one day in a sledge on the steppes of Russia when they were attacked by wolves. On this she put the horse into a gallop, and drove toward her home with all possible speed. It would not avail, however, for the ferocious animals gained upon her, and at last were on the point of rushing into the sledge. For the preservation of her own life and those of her other children the poor frantic creature took one of her babes and threw it to the bloodthirsty pursuers. They stopped their course for a moment, but after devouring the little innocent, they renewed the pursuit, and a second time came up with the vehicle. The mother, driven to desperation, resorted to the same terrible expedient, and threw her furious assailant another of her offspring. To cut short the melancholy story, her third child was sacrificed in a similar manner. Soon after this the wretched being, whose feelings it would be impossible to describe, reached her home in safety. Here she related what had happened, and tried to palliate her own conduct by describing the dreadful alternative to which she had been reduced. A peasant, however, who was among the bystanders and heard the recital, took up an ax, and with one blow split her head in two, saying at the same time that a mother who could thus sacrifice her children for the preservation of her own life was no longer fit to live. The man was committed to prison, but the emperor subsequently gave him a pardon.

Hot Water for Inj

Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:o:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 22, 1877.

The republicans of our state legislature passed a resolution shedding crocodile tears over Wells, the rascally returning boarder, because he is incarcerated by the House for contempt. Wells is kept in one of the committee rooms, with plenty of light, arm chairs, and good things to eat, and if justice were done him, he would be in a prison cell, he has killed three men in his time, and by fraud, perjury, bribery attempted to defeat the will of the American people by stealing Louisiana for Hayes. Many a better man than Wells has been hung.

Judge Bradley, the "odd man" on the Electoral Commission, in the Florida case voted to admit evidence on the eligibility of the elector, in the Louisiana case he wheeled around and voted the opposite. And thus he wheeled about, and turned about, and jumped Jim Crow.

The Republican majority on the Electoral Commission have decided that Louisiana, like Florida, should be counted for Hayes. This they did after first deciding, like in the Florida case, that they would hear no evidence of fraud.

That's what they were afraid of, the evidence, which so clearly shows that both Florida and Louisiana were falsely returned for Hayes. To have heard evidence in these cases would have been to decide these states belong to Tilden, Louisiana by 9000 majority and Florida by at least 100 majority, according to committeeman Barlow, a staunch Hayes man, and according to congressman Purter man, of Florida another staunch supporter of Hayes, and according to the face of the returns sent in by the republican election boards themselves from the election scincts throughout the state.

Now Mr. Edmunds, says that he held the same views when he drew the electoral bill that he does now in regard to going behind the returns. The Democrats charge that both he and Hoar created a different impression in committee and on the floor, and that not a Democrat in either house would have voted for the bill if that impression had not been received. Bradley is almost prostrated by nervousness and could hardly read his written opinion in secret session on 16. Abbott and the Democrats generally have no hope of Oregon.

THE MOST INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

Samuel J. Tilden has an undisputed majority on the popular vote of 25,000—a quarter of a million—for President, and an honest majority of the electoral vote, yet R. B. Hayes is to be counted in and the presidency stolen from the man to whom it rightfully belongs and who was honestly and fairly elected! What republican claiming to be honest and fair, can say he sanctions such an outrage, the greatest wrong perpetrated against the American people since King George was resisted by the revolutionary fathers? And are democrats, the majority of the American people, to quietly submit to the wrong?

We never wrote a line for the Reporter endorsing the Electoral Commission scheme while it was before congress—we were in doubt as to its workings in favor of justice and right. Our fears were well-founded, as the result now proves. Fraud has been upheld by the commission, and the greatest wrong and injustice has been committed by it upon the American people. Those democrats in congress who supported it, we know did so in faith that a just solution of the presidential difficulty would be reached thereby. They now find themselves deceived—republicans who spoke honied words and promised a fair investigation have paid their promises with treachery, and the democratic leaders at Washington find themselves cheated and deceived in order that Fraudulent Hayes may usurp the presidential chair. *Alia tentanda via est.*

Let Hayes go down to posterity and history as Fraudulent Hayes. No President heretofore down to Grant ever held the office without a clear title to it, but now we are to have Fraudulent Hayes. Let no honest lip ever mention him other than Fraudulent Hayes. We had Arnold the Traitor, Burr the Conspirator, and Hayes the Fraudulent fills the trio.

LEGISLATIVE.

The stay-law was defeated in the House.

The members of this session could not master quite enough of votes to secure for each a Purdon's Digest.

Secretary Morrill is more-ill.

Mr. York A. Woodward, one of the most accomplished clerks of the Louisiana returning board, was graduated as a prestidigitateur, says a radical exchange. And that is just why they put him in the Louisiana Returning board, they needed slight-o'hand work.

Cameron says the fair widow only attempted to black-mail him. We though, Simon was a black male half his life.

The Northumberland Co. National Bank has suspended.

Gov. Grover of Oregon has telegraphed that he never sent a telegram signed "Gobble" or "Covernor," and never in his life used a cipher or fictitious signature.

Gov. Nicolls of Louisiana is determined to maintain his position at all hazards, and any attempt to re-instate Packard with the help of federal troops will be resisted—is the news from New Orleans which is in a fever of excitement.

Tuesday morning Sheriff Warner at Pottsville read to Thomas Duffy his death warrant. After the reading Duffy said "That is not much."

There are reports that heavy contracts for pig iron have been made at present prices. This may give a little life to the trade, but there can be no profit in it.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Washington, February 18.—Democratic congressmen repeat to night that no factious opposition will be made to the counting of the electoral vote to morrow, although some of their number are strongly inclined in that direction.

BOTH HOUSES WILL ACCEPT THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Washington, Feb. 17.—At a full caucus of democratic senators and representatives held this evening it was agreed that the electoral count proceed on Monday in accordance with law, and without being delayed by dilatory motions. But the resolution is accompanied with the solemn and earnest protest of the democratic party against the gross and shameless violations of law, justice and truth contained in the decisions of the majority who signed the same in the cases of Florida and Louisiana.

PURMAN ON THE FLORIDA FRAUD.

Congressman Purman, of Florida—a native of Pennsvalley, known to many of the readers of the Reporter, and a rank Hayes republican—made a speech in the House the other day, declaring that Tilden was fairly elected, to the great dismay of his party friends who listened to his speech. Maj. Purman began by a glorification of the Republican party, to whose principles he was deeply attached and for devotion to which he claimed to have been singed in the fires of martyrdom. But he owed a higher duty to the cause of honesty and justice, and as the representative of his constituents of both parties, he was unwilling to go home without placing on record his convictions as to the issue of the election in that State, in so far as it affected the contest for the Presidency.

A FRAUD SANCTIONED.

Nobody in Florida doubted that Florida had gone for Tilden by a majority of over 700, and he was mortified and disgusted at the effort of Northern members of his own party to convey a different impression; much more was he disappointed that the grand Commission had just disposed of the case by giving their sanction to a perverted and fraudulent declaration of the result. The election was fair and peaceable; free speech and free locomotion were enjoyed by canvassers, of both parties; all the advantages had been on the side of the Republicans, but they had been beaten, and he for one, would acknowledge it, as would every other honest Republican in Florida. The determination in favor of the Hayes electors was a wilful falsification of the result by a bold, dishonest and unscrupulous returning board. By ways that were dark and tricks that were not vain the Democrats had been defrauded of a lawful won victory. In regard to the Republican frauds in Alachua he said they were notorious, and he knew them to be wilful. Moreover, he made the specific and startling statement that Cowgill, one of the members of the board, being informed of the frauds by the perpetrators, gave his assurance that if they were plausibly covered up he would see that they were safe from the scrutiny of the board. A fair canvass, excluding votes vitiated by Republican as well as by Democratic frauds, would have given the State to Tilden by a majority of 709.

While Mr. Purman was speaking he stood at a desk only a few steps from the Clerk's, and the space around the latter and the aisles in the vicinity were crowded with Democrats, who left their seats in order to catch every word he might say. Several times there were outbursts of applause, which the Speaker repressed. When he sat down many members, led by Cox and Hewitt, warmly congratulated Purman upon his independence, but there were no Republicans among them, and Conger satirically moved that the House take a recess for five minutes in order that the member from Florida might receive the felicitations of his Democratic friends.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR MR. HAYS.

The House of Representatives adopted the resolution reported by the Special Committee sent to Florida to investigate the election, declaring that the Tilden electors had an honest and legal majority of the votes polled, and that Tilden and Hendricks were justly entitled to the vote of the State. The resolution passed the House by a vote of 142 ayes to 82 nays. This is another little testimonial for Fraudulent Hayes should he be counted in. David Dudley Field, in closing his speech on Monday, opposing the decision of the Electoral Commission, gave still another which is worth repeating, as it appears in the Record. He said:

We offered to prove fraud; we were denied the right to do so. We off red to show that the pretended appointment of the Hayes electors was corruptly made. This was refused. But the truth cannot all be concealed. One of the persons certified by the Commission to be a lawful elector of the State of Florida is Charles H. Pearce. There is a record of him from the reports of the Supreme Court of the State which shows him to be a convicted felon. In the fourteenth volume of these reports I find the case of The State of Florida against Pearce. The indictment set forth "that Charles H. Pearce, colored, a minister of the Gospel and a Senator representing the eighth district in the Senate of the State of Florida," on the 4th of February, 870, during the pendency before the House of Assembly of a resolution to impeach the Governor of high crimes and misdemeanors with the intent of feloniously influencing the vote of a member, offered and promised him $500. He was convicted by a jury, and upon his appeal to the Supreme Court of the State the judgment and sentence were affirmed. That man, a pardoned convict gave the one vote which will elect Mr. Hayes if elected at all, to the Presidential office.

FROM THE LOBBY TO THE SUPREME COURT.

HOW JUDGE BRADLEY AND JUDGE STRONG CAME UPON THE SCENE.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Who is Justice Bradley? Well, he was an ornament of the lobby. You have probably heard of the lobby? No! Is it possible? I thought every one had heard of this third estate of the Government, that owing to the dirt accumulated about it, might well be called real estate. It is the agency established by Congress to facilitate business between it and people appearing before it possessed of claims of all sorts. As the representative represents, and the agent reflects the tone and character of his employer, the lobby is quite as bad as Congress, and is generally composed of mean men and lewd women. Attorney Bradley was in this lobby working for the New Jersey railroad companies. Attorney Strong was likewise in the lobby laboring for the Pennsylvania railroad companies. These two gentlemen had other clients, and were mixed in other schemes, but these were their principal employments and interests.

While these two workers were hanging about the passages and committee rooms of Congress the Supreme Court, under Chase, Chief-Justice, promulgated its celebrated decision in the legal-tender case. This gravely affected the railroad interests so largely represented by Messrs. Bradley and Strong. The companies hurried to Washington in a high state of alarm. In a few days the Arlington, Willard's, and Ebbitt were thronged with bald-headed, round-bellied parties of the highest respectability in appearance—all were rogues disguised under stocks and clean shirts. Their first move was a law of Congress increasing the Supreme Bench two members. They found on count that with such addition they could vote down Chief-Justice Chase and his gold-tender associates. Poor Chase, he saw what was coming and fought hard against the packing, but fought in vain! The iniquity was consummated.

It was not consummated until Grant sent into the Senate two names to fill the places. Of course, places on the Supreme bench are not to be had every day, and the most eminent men in the legal profession in the country were spoken of. Evarts, Curtis, Black, and others were canvassed, but Grant said openly, and, among others, to my friend Mr. John A. C. Gray of New York, that he would nominate no man to either place who was not pledged to a reversal of the legal-tender decision. He was as good as his word, and to the amazement of the world at large, and to the delight of all the heavy corporations, he nominated Messrs. Strong and Bradley. The lobby got drunk on champagne with delight, and in due course of indecent haste the legal-tender decision was reversed.

A petition will be presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature to abolish the charter of the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Co., and abandon the canal from Beech Creek to the point where it intersects the Pennsylvania canal, a distance of about five miles above Lock Haven.

The citizens of Lock Haven offer a cash bonus of twenty thousand dollars to any party who will erect iron or steel works in that city to cost not less than sixty thousand dollars.

THE INFAMY RATIFIED BY A PARTISAN COMMISSION.

LOUISIANA FRAUD COUNTED FOR HAYES.

Times Special.—Washington, Feb. 16. The worst anticipations of those who have seen, but have been almost ashamed to acknowledge, the existence of a strongly-marked party line in the Electoral Commission, were realized to-day in the successive votes by which the Louisiana case was decided in favor of the Republicans and culminating in the adoption of a resolution recommending to Congress that the eight votes of that State be counted for Hayes and Wheeler The commission met at 10 o'clock this morning in secret session, the minority restive under the determination of the majority to limit debate and hasten a decision by an enforcement of the order adopted last night requiring a vote to be taken at four o'clock in the afternoon. After the Presiding Justice took the chair and the doors were securely fastened there was silence for a few minutes.

Morton was the first to speak. He had little to offer in the way of argument, but the case was a very plain one to his mind. Hayes had carried the State according to the only legal returns before Congress, and its votes should be so counted. The matter ought to be settled at once by the passage of a resolution to that effect. With all the charges of fraud and conspiracy the commission had no concern. Senator Thurman followed in a speech which both sides agree was masterly, and which the Democrats say was the great effort of his life. He spoke for an hour, fully sustaining the chief points made by Tilden's counsel, but dwelling mainly upon the position that the election law of 1872, or the Returning Board law as it is commonly called, repealed all other election laws of Louisiana, and that there was no provision whatever, therefore, for filling vacancies in the Electoral College; but admitting that the law of 1868 had not been repealed, he urged that it looked to the filling of vacancies caused by the resignation or death of electors legally chosen. Levisee and Brewster being ineligible, by reason of holding Federal offices, were never legally chosen. Two electorships were therefore vacant, and there was no proposition, even under the law of 1868, for filling vacancies caused by failure to elect.

Senator Thurman was heard with attention, and it was thought at the time made some impression upon the fifth Judge. The next speech was by Mr. Garfield. It was such a one as Garfield might be expected to make. He quoted a single United States Supreme Court decision to prove that the Returning Board was constitutionally created, and that its action was final and must be accepted. Hoar followed in the same strain, making no new points, and apparently intending merely to announce his determination to stand with his associates of the same political party.

Senator Bayard then took the floor and spoke in a characteristic vein, assuming that the legal point involved had been cleared to the satisfaction of all by Senator Thurman. He appealed in eloquent words to the honor and patriotism of every member of the commission. It was a question that seemed to him to have but one side, and that was the side of honesty. The State had been fairly carried for Tilden. No man could afford to accept the Presidency on a title resting upon frauds such as had been committed in pursuance of the Returning Board conspiracy, and of which proof had been offered. He favored opening the gates of inquiry. Only a righteous judgment, founded upon full and impartial investigation, would satisfy the people. Senator Edmunds then addressed the commission very briefly in the line of argument pursued by Mr. Evarts.

Then rose Bradley, a written opinion in hand, and read slowly and with some manifestations of nervousness, while every other man on the commission eagerly and carefully weighed his words. He said he was almost persuaded by the arguments in favor of the Tilden case, but ended by declaring against it. The points of his opinion are described by the least unbiased and most lawyer like mind on the Democratic side of the tribunal as "points that were nong." "His premises," said this member, "did not fetch him up to his conclusions at all. If he ever publishes his opinion it will be seen to be the most illogical composition that was ever uttered from a bench of law. The partisan Republicans who listened trembled with anxiety throughout the whole first and middle part of it, and the Democrats were corresponding ly pleased, but the conclusions derived from the premises filled no better than new wine in old bottles, and were unexpected to every listener. I thought," continued this Democratic member of the commission, "that he was going in our favor, and when he wound up against us I noticed the astonishment on even Republican faces. The fact is Bradley made his opinion for the case in opposition to every decided case and the opinions of every text writer. He held that the college of electors in every State may be persons ineligible under the Constitution, providing they resign their office before the day fixed for casting the electoral vote."

——Officers elected in Potter twp, on Tuesday:

Judge.
Jas. A. Keller.

Inspector.
B. H. Arney.
J. C. Boal.

School Directors.
Sam'l Slack.
Joseph Crotzer.

Supervisors.
Peter Shiffler.
John Sweeny.

Overseers.
Robert Lee.
Wm. Emerick.

Assessor.
H. R. Smith.

Assistant Assessors.
Peter Smith.
Dan'l Fleisher.

Constable.
Wm. Carson.

Auditor.
Wm. F. Jordan.

Town clerk.
J. F. Alexander.

GREGG township elected the following officers on Tuesday:

Justice—John Rishel.
Constable—Reuben Kline.
Judge—Daniel Runkle.
Inspectors—Jerry Heckman, James M. Leitzel
School Directors—John Rossman, Henry Krumrine.
Supervisors—Samuel Harter, Israel Rachau.
Overseers—Philip Shook, Geo. Spaid.
Assessor—Wm Zerby.
Assist. Assessors—Benj. Roush, John Coldren.
Auditor—Wm. Pealer.
Town Clerk—Wm. H. Bloom.

To an act, approved the first day May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That the first section of said act be amended so as to read as follows, namely: That no person shall kill or pursue, in any part of this state, any elk, or wild deer, save only from the first day of September to the first day of December in any year. No person shall have in his or her possession, or offer for sale, or transport, any elk, or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only from the first day of September to the first day of December, in any year. No person shall, at any time, kill any fawn when in its spotted coat, or have the fresh skin of such fawn in his or her possession. No person shall pursue any elk or wild deer with dogs, in any part of this state, or shall kill, in the water, any such elk, or wild deer, or fawn, which has been driven thereto by dogs. No person shall, in any part of this state, set any trap, or any other device, at any artificial salt lick, or other place, for the purpose of trapping any elk, deer, or fawn, and catch or kill the same, except for consumption in his or her family; any person offending against any of the provisions of this sect on, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each elk, wild deer, or fawn, so killed, pursued or trapped, or fresh elk, wild deer, or fawn skin had in his or her possession, and may be proceeded against in any county of the state wherein he may be arrested, having the same in his or her possession: *Provided however*, That any person may sell, or have in his or her possession, the elk or wild deer aforesaid between the first day of December in any year and the first day of February next following, without liability to the penalty herein imposed: *Provided*, He shall prove that such game, if killed in this state, was killed within the time allowed by this act, or was killed outside of the limits of this state and at some place where the law did not prohibit such killing. Dogs pursuing elk, or wild deer, or fawns, may be killed by any person; and any constable, or other town official, may kill any dog that habitually pursues elk, wild deer or fawns, and the owner of such dog shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for each elk, wild deer or fawns, killed by such dog: *Provided*, That this act shall be so construed as not to change or alter the act to to which it is a supplement, nor to change or alter any supplement thereto, except only as to the time during which it shall be lawful to kill or pursue any elk, or wild deer in anyway, or part of this state.

APPROVED—The 18th day of March, A. D. 1875

CHIEF JUSTICE AGNEW has this week delivered an interesting opinion at the sitting of the supreme court in Philadelphia, as to the duties and responsibilities of property owners, in the case of the Philadelphia Hydraulic Works vs. Orr and wife, on an appeal from the decision of the common pleas. Orr and wife had recovered $1,625 damages from the Hydraulic Works for the killing of their six year old boy by the dropping of a movable iron platform standing in an alley way on the private property of the company, and leading into Evelina street. The defense was that the child was a trespasser, and that he not being expected to come upon the private property of the defendants, these latter owed to him no duty, the neglect of which would make them liable to him in damages for injuries sustained on their property. The question of duty the lower court left to the jury, and this action was assigned as erroneous. The supreme court affirms the judgment below. The opinion says: When no duty is owed, no liability arises. A man may leave a stick of wood in a most dangerous position in his own yard, and if it falls and injures a person having no business in the yard, there is no liability. But it has often been said that duties arise out of the circumstances of the case and hence where an owner has a reason to apprehend damage owing to the situation of the property, its openness to accident, the rule will vary. The question then becomes one for the jury. Thus in the case here the Hydraulic Works had this alleyway off a frequented street, and without a gate to keep persons from obtaining access to it. In this alley they had this platform, a heavy unwieldy piece of machinery, standing up against a wall and liable to fall with but slight motion. "Now can it be righteously said that the owner of such a dangerous trap, held up by no fastenings and liable to drop at any moment, and near a public throughfare, and exposed to the entrance of persons on business or from curiosity, owes no duty to those who will be properly there?" The common feeling of mankind must say that this place is not so private and secluded that a man may keep these pits and deadfall without breach of his duty to society. The common feeling of mankind must pass upon such a case which leaves pitfalls of this kind exposed to innocent little children; and hence there was no error in the court below in leaving the question of duty as a fact for the jury.

That two circus performers should consent to be married in the ring, and thus be used as an attraction to the show is not remarkable, but that a clergyman could be found to take part in the exhibition is astonishing. Such a thing took place in Philadelphia, the persons being Miss Ella Stokes, a rider; Rudolph Mettie, an athlete, and the Rev. S. S. Huff, an Episcopal pastor. The bride and the groom appeared as usual in the regular entertainment; and then the marriage ceremony was performed to the great diversion of the assembly.

Col. Pickett, who wanted to take a bribe only that he might be charitable to the "widows and orphans of the South," does not receive the encouragement from that section he had a right to expect. His sense of "high moral duty" and his willingness to "live in sackcloth and ashes" are not appreciated. The Atlanta Constitution says: "Pickett evidently has a thorough appreciation of the old proverb to the effect that charity begins at home. On the whole, Pickett seems to be somewhat unsuccessful as a success."

In a letter to his friends at home, an intelligent foreigner states that "when a great man dies in the United States, the first thing done is to propose a fine statue in his honor; next, to forget to order any statue in his honor; next, to raise part of the necessary money; and, last to wonder what became of the money. The remark shows close observation and clear judgment.

The largest gas vain ever struck in the oil region has been found on the Gibson farm. The roaring, it is said, resembles Niagara and can be heard distinctly a distance of nine miles.

"Am I a vessel or a pier?" is the way a Western journal reports Wells' celebrated question. It "apiers" to us from the way he has been pumped out that he must be a dry dock.

——The famous short horn cow, "Tenth Duchess of Geneva," is dead. This animal was bought by Lord Bective at New York Mill, N. Y., in 1873, for over $30,000.

This is perfectly "amazen," when we see long horns pass over the *bars* every day at one dime.

——TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF POTTER TOWNSHIP:

We, the scholars of Centre Hall Grammar School, earnestly protest against the renting of our school room to negro minstrel troops, sleight of hand performers, and all other performances prohibited by the school law. The condition of our school room on Monday morning after the performances of last Saturday evening, was horrible. THE SCHOLARS.

THE NEWARK MURDERERS.

Ryan Poisons Himself and Oschwald is Hung.

Newark, N. J., February 15.—Ryan the condemned murderer, who was to have been hanged to-day with Oschwald, his partner in the killing of Policeman Brock, died in his cell at eight o'clock this morning. He was very sick all night, and it is supposed that he took poison.

Oschwald was hanged at 11:04. He went up sideways and died easily. His last words were, "I am innocent." He was gratified at Ryan's death. The body was cut down at 11.15.

SELINSGROVE BRIDGE BURNED.

Harrisburg, Feb. 18.—Seven spans of the Lewistown and Sunbury railroad bridge crossing the Susquehanna river at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, were destroyed last night. On the Selinsgrove side the flames were prevented from spreading further by sawing through the timbers of the eighth span, which fell into the water. When first discovered the bridge was burning at 2 places, having evidently been set on fire by an incendiary. The loss is about $35,000, all of which is covered by insurance.

MILES TWP. MAN IN THE WEST.

MR. EDITOR: The Reporter being such a welcome among the Pennsvalley Germans in Illinois, a sketch of a flying trip among them may prove interesting to their eastern friends. Leaving Chicago, a few hours brings you to Aurora, a thriving railroad town. This being a genuine market place for so many of them that a person is apt to meet some of them every day. Through the kindness of Mr. Fish I accompanied him on a trip across the prairies to Kaneville. Meeting Mr. E. E. Spangler here, was shown through the village. The M. E. church here is the finest of any to be seen in the country—stained glass, cushioned seats, carpeted floors, frescoed walls, and all the modern architecture, are found in this cosy church. This is quite a business place. A call on the Daubermans, a dinner at Mr. Ben Gramley's ended the day. The latter is well fixed on a 240 acre farm. He is now preparing to build a new barn which will be quite an improvement. A horse-back ride over his 120 acre corn field, showing the corn grounds of the country, being quite a sight. From here to Mr. Shaffer of Lodi, and across to Mr. Garrett, of Hickey, is as fine a country for the eye of a farmer as can be seen in the Union.

Hogs and stock are the dependence of the farmers here. To see several hundred porkers on a farm is a common sight. Most of the fatted pork has been marketed. Still there are hundreds here yet fattening. Mr. E. E. Spangler has 54 sheats (as he calls them) averaging now 180 pounds which he will have weigh over 400 by fall. He is now building a pig stable 40 by 50. Situated as his farm is behind a beautiful row of Elm trees—he has a very pleasant home. Mr. Gramley has sold over a thousand dollars worth of pork and has 35 still fattening. Mr. Shaffer sold one lot for $800, and has 29 in the stable, some of which will weigh over 500 pounds.

A more prosperous and pleasant settlement is hard to find, and for sociality and kindness may well put old Centre in the rear.

At Lodi, Rev. Kreamer, formerly of Millheim, is assisting the pastor in holding a very successful revival. There is no poor land in this vicinity and all the stones here are brought by railroad. The markets are always as good here as at Chicago, the only differences being the freight, being so close to the different roads, there is quite an opposition among the various buyers,—stock being all sold by live weight. The Reporter, as you well know, is taken by the most of them. From here to Forreston, where we met Rev. C. Gramley—Reporter in hand—after a five minute talk, hurried me on to Freeport and vicinity. The trip on I will send you in my next. W.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Horrible Massacre at Cali.

Panama, January 19.—A letter to the Star and Herald, giving details of the recent horrible scenes at Cali, in the Cauca Valley, says General Pena, who commanded the Liberals, was drunk, and gave his drunken soldiers five hours' freedom during which they gave themselves up to every excess. Neither age nor sex were spared. Many Conservatives were dragged from their hiding places and killed before the eye of their wives and daughters, who met a worse fate before they were killed. In turn eighty five houses in the city were plundered, churches robbed, and murders number several hundred. The foreigners lose $150,000 to $200,000 in Cali. In the suburbs these scenes were kept up for several days and the country nearly ruined.

A later report says: Crowds of furies in the shape of women of the lowest class, in many cases with their offspring at their heels, swarmed in the streets bounding on the excited mob to break down the doors not immediately thrown open. All houses were bedecked with red flags, shawls, handkerchiefs, table covers, petticoats, everything bearing the distinctive colors of the invaders. All trusted to a broken reed for safety. By midday most of the stores were cleared of their contents. Men women and children were staggering in every direction under the burden of their spoil and were in turn maltreated, knocked down and sometimes even killed and deprived by their fellow thieves of the proceeds of their robberies. Barrels and cases of wine and spirits were turned into the streets, and a carnival of drunkenness began that will never be forgotten by those who have had the misfortune to witness the deplorable scenes.

PUBLIC SALE!

Will be exposed at public sale on Thursday, MARCH 15th.

at the late residence of W. W. Love, deceased, 2½ miles west of Centre Hill, the following personal property, viz: 2 work HORSES, one 4 year old MARE with foal, 1 3 year old colt, 1 spring colt, cows, young Cattle, 1 breeding Sow, 1 plain sation Wagon, 2 spring Wagons, 1 Carriage, 1 1 family Sleigh, Bob Sled, hay Ladders, horse Rake, machine Horse Power and Shaker, Plows, Harrows, Millheim Cultivator, small Cultivators, Corn-planter, Grain Drill, field Roller, wind Mill, hay Fork, Rope and Pulley, 2 sets Tug Harness, Breechbands, Front Gears, 1 sett double Harness, Hay by the ton, Corn by the bushel, Cross cut saw, Copper kettle, 1 Spear's anti-Clinker Coal stove, 1 Tenplate stove, 1 Coal stove, meat Stand and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known by

JANE LOVE,
G. M. BOAL,
Adm'rs.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the undersigned in Milroy, Armagh twp. on TUESDAY, MARCH 13th, the following described valuable personal property to wit: 4 GOOD WORK HORSES, 1 2-year old Colt, 2 2-year old Colts, 1 sucking Colt, 6 HEAD MILCH COWS, all fresh, 1 3-year old Bull, 5 head young Cattle, 4 breeding Sows, seed Hog, 5 Shoats, 4-horse wagon, 2-horse wagon, Spring wagon, Junior Buckeye Reaper & Mower, Buggy, pair Bob-sleds, Sleigh, Family Sled, Hay Rake, Field Roller, Rough and Ready Cornplanter, 2 double Cornplows, 3 Excelsior Plows, 3 Heckendorn Plows, Barshear Plow, 3-horse Cultivator, 2 2-horse and 1 1-horse Cultivators, Shovel Plow, 2 Joint Harrows, Square Harrow, Hay Fork, Rope and Pulleys, 2 setts Hay Ladders, 2 setts Manure Boards, Forks, Rakes, Cutting Box, pair light double driving Harness, 2 setts single Harness, pair heavy Quiler Breechband Harness, 2 pairs Lead or Front Gears, 6 setts Plow Gears, Team Saddle, 6 setts Flynets, 6 Scotch hair faced Collars, 6 straw Collars, 3 pairs Check Lines, 8 Bridles, 10 leather Halters, Choke Straps, Martingales, 3 setts spreaders, 2 3 horse patent Clevises, lot of Double and Singletrees, Lot of Cable, Log, Boom, Fifth, Carrying Breast, Butt and Cow chains, Grindstone, Iron Kettle, Sausage Stuffer, Lard Press, Meat Vessel, lot of seed Corn, together with various other articles not mentioned. Also grain in the ground by the acre. TERMS—$5 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of 6 to 12 months will be given, with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

22 feb JOSEPH K. SHIRK.

PUBLIC SALE.—

The undersigned will offer at his residence near Old Fort,

On Thursday, March 8th, 1877.

1 GOOD DRIVING MARE, 4 years old, 2 year old colt, 2 cows, 2 year old bull, 2 head young cattle, 1 pair spring wagon, Reaper & Mower, Cornscraper, plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Harness, Plow gears and other gears, Land roller, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known. WM. R. HENNEY.

PUBLIC SALE.—

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence in

Centre Hall, Wednesday, March 14,

at one o'clock, p. m., the following personal property, to wit:

1 YEARLING COLT, TWO COWS one of which will be fresh, the other is part Alderny.

1 BREEDING SOW, 7 SHOATS, 1 family sled, 1 sett double harness, 1 sett single harness, 1 cutting bench, large chop box, and other farming utensils.

Household Furniture.

1 coal stove, No. 9 cook stove, 1 radiant light, self feeder, Tables, chairs, bedsteads secretary, carpets, tubs and meat vessels.

feb 15 C. C. KELLER.

RUINS OF CARTHAGE.

Mr. Robertson, a Scotch gentleman, writes as follows of a recent visit to the site of ancient Carthage:

"Landing at the little town of Goletta, which is the port of Tunis, and distant from it about ten miles, I put up at the hotel there, kept by an Italian. A wide but shallow lagoon stretches out towards the modern city on the left, with which communication is kept up by trains which run at intervals during the day. A mile or two out from the station, on a wide plateau, we come upon the foundations of a wall some three feet in thickness. Following this for three miles we come to some ploughed ground covered with fragments of broken marble columns, with here and there a heap of ruins crumbling to decay. Seated among these, we contemplate the history of a city which was once the rival of Rome, and towards which the eyes of the civilized world were turned. Here Hannibal, when a boy nine years of age, was led to the altar by his father, Hamilcar, and there, with his hands upon it, made to swear eternal hostility to the Roman people—an oath which his after life proved had not been forgotten by him. On this hillside, in later years, Roman envoys stood; and one of them, addressing the Carthaginian Senate, said, folding his toga over his arm, 'In this fold I carry peace or war; choose you which you will have.' 'Give us which you will,' is the reply. "Then take war,' says the Roman envoy, letting his toga fall loose; and war fierce and long continued was once more waged between these hostile forces. The only remains in any way complete are the reservoirs and the aqueduct. The former are in a good state of preservation, and are constructed on a scale of great magnificence They are calculated to hold a large supply of water. These have all been arched over, but some of the arches are beginning to give way and have tumbled into the tanks. Round the margin of these pools paths extend, paved with small polished marble about an inch square. All around may be picked up the fragments of broken pottery, broken jars, &c., which, doubtless, have been in use for the carrying of water by the maidens of the city. The lovely situation of the city, standing on that prominent headland against which the waves of the Mediterranean beat as in the days when the Roman fleet went down beneath them, went far to captivate those who ultimately became its conquerors. That it might not be so accessible to foreign invasion accounts in all probability for the change of situation in the more modern city of Tunis. It was with regret I found among the material collected for building purposes at the town of Goletta parts of marble columns with carved work of the most magnificent description, all of which are being broken up to erect some humble steadings. The Italians and Spaniards of the Middle Ages have adorned their palaces with marble from Carthage, and the Venetians have their friezes and columns which were once the admiration of Dido and Hannibal."

——Among some waste paper we found the following little gem:

THE VALLEY OF PEACE.

The fairest flowers the vale prefer,
And shed ambrosial sweetness there;
While the tall pine and mountain oak
Oft feel the tempest's rudest stroke;
So in the lonely, moss grown seat,
Dear peace and quiet dwell;
The storms that rack the rich and great
Fly o'er the shepherd's cell.

——Benj. How, residing on Jack's Mountain, 5 miles east of Lewistown, hung himself on Saturday morning 3rd.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Preparatory School will open at CENTRE HALL, on THE LAST THURSDAY, (26) in April, 1877, and continue ten weeks. Students of both sexes will be prepared for College, Teaching and Business. Tuition from $5 to $8 per term. Board per week, $2.50 to 2.75.

Address,
G. W. FORTNEY,
15feb 3mo Howard, Pa.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes his every fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways. This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also a never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

HARDWARE!

IRON,
STEEL,
SADDLERY WARE,
COACH WARE,
WOODEN WARE,
WALL PAPERS,
LAMPS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
WINDOW SHADES,

at the lowest Cash Prices, at

F. G. FRANCISCUS.
Lewistown, Sept. 20. 1876. sept 28.

DUNKLE & AUMAN.

:o:

House, Sign, and ORNAMENLAL PAINTERS,

Respectfully announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, in the neatest and best style. All kinds of

GRAINING,
PAPER HANGING,
AND CALCIMINING,
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Calcimining a specialty. All orders by mail receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges most reasonable.

15 feb tf. J. N. DUNKLE & CO.,
Spring Mills, Pa.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

ARCH STREET, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

DEAR SIR:—Since the close of the exhibition, the St. Cloud has been repainted and frescoed, parlors re-furnished, new carpets, &c. The house in all its appointments is unsurpassed for comfort; the culinary department being excelled by none. During the Centennial the St. Cloud adhered to its regular rates, and endeavored to extend the same comforts to its patrons as it had previously; in this particular it stood alone. Mr. G. W. Mullin has associated with him his son, Geo. K. Mullin, and Edward L. Bean, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., under the firm name of G. W. Mullin & co.

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to extend the hospitalities of the St. Cloud with the same encouragement as in the past, We are, respectfully,

$3 00 PER DAY. G. W MULLIN & CO.
JOSH. D. BAKER, Room Clerk. J. T. STYLES, Cashier. 1m

Valentines & Co's New Store!

Valentines & Co.'s STORE.

Humes' New Block

BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Store,
New Goods,
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
Fair Dealing,
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Wooden and Willow,
Glass and Queensware,

All new and desirable goods at prices below what you are in the habit of paying. We have one price, never misrepresent anything and make good goods a specialty; it will prove to your advantage to satisfy yourselves by personal inspection that the above statement contains nothing but facts.

Country Produce taken in trade at full market value.

VALENTINES & CO.S, Prop'rs.
H. HERMAN, Manager. 18jan

Call and see us. We study to please.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—NEW GOODS.

IsaacD. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY FEB. 22, 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 886, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 335, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEELACHER, Sect. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—The Clinton Democrat says that searches made in Porter twp, after coal are creating a strong conviction in that vicinity that a fine vein of nickle is to be the upshot of this matter.

—About noon Tuesday 13, in Tylersville, the house of Michael Bressler was discovered to be on fire, and in about two hours it and contents were in ashes—nothing was saved of any value. The fire originated from a stove pive running through the roof. Emanuel Bressler occupied the house; there was no insurance on his goods nor the house.

—Letter writing can be carried on for fun now, it has got to be so cheap since note paper has been put down to 8 cents per qu're, and envelopes to 6 cents per pack, at Welsch's bookstore, next door to 1st Nat. Bank. See his advertisement.

—Representative Alexander has our thanks for school doc's sent.

— We regret to learn the sudden death of George B. Harpster, at his home, at Cedarville, Ill., and formerly of Centre Hall. Mr. Harpster had been complaining of illness for some two weeks' suffering from dropsy of the heart. On the 13 inst., he thought he was improving, and after retiring to bed, he rose again and sought rest in a chair; at about 10 o'clock his wife heard him fall from the chair, and hastening to him from her bed, drew a few breaths and was no more. He was 38 years of age. He removed to Illinois some 4 years ago.

—First class groceries sold at Sechler's by first-class, tip-top fellows, whom you will be pleased with as well as with the goods they sell you. Try 'em,—try 'em.

—It speaks for itself; is what a lady said of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the other day, for a single bottle cured my child of a most dreadful cough.

—Dr. Alexander dilted down street, on Tuesday, to the late residence of Fre. Alexander.

— Mose Richard, wood-worker in the foundry at this place, was so unfortunate on last Monday as to have the fore finger on one of his hands, caught by an shaper, nearly severing it close to the second joint.

—Farmers, don't forget that Hoffer & Kline's is headquarters for you when you need goods.

—The Potter township election was held at Spangler's hotel, at Centre Hall, for the first time, on last Tuesday. Elections heretofore were held at the Old Fort hotel, but Mr. Odenkirk refused to furnish room any longer for that purpose, as he considers the pay inadequate. We think this will lead to the creation of another precinct in the township—with one polling place at Centre Hall, and the other on the other side the valley. Potter is a very large township and a division into two polling places we think advisable. It will make it more convenient for the voters of the two sides of the township to attend elections, thus insuring a fuller vote.

—Did you ever go to see for yourself, and satisfy yourself that the great reputation that has been earned by Sechler & Co., as having the best kept and most complete grocery in the central part of the state, is a well-earned and deserved reputation? You always get fresh goods of them, and the best in the market—anything you want belonging to their line. Their prices are reasonable and profits small, depending upon large sales and small profits for their gain.

—Jos. K. Shirk, formerly of this locality, now of Milroy, intends moving to Texas this spring.

Aaron Rishel, of Centre Hill, and O. P. Rearich, of Potters Mills, intend moving to Missouri. Success to them.

—The Eagle Clothing store, of J. Newman, jr., will go ahead of anything ever known before in Centre county, in a new stock of spring Clothing in a very short time. Newman is preparing for it and is selling off his winter goods for about cost in order to make roomfor the new stock coming soon. Take the hint reader, and get a cheap suit, you'll miss it sure—for Newman is the King Clothier of Centre county.

—We regret to learn that our friend, Gen. Buchanan, of Penn Hall, is prostrated from a paralytic stroke.

—Mrs. Krape, wife of George Krape, of near Farmers Mills, is lying low from a stroke of palsy.

—Many a life might be prolonged, many a spell of sickness saved by a little forethought. "A stitch in time saves nine," says an old proverb and if every family was provided with Green's Liver Pills there might be less work for the Undertaker. These pills are so well known throughout the country that no recommendation of ours is necessary, but a word may not be amiss. The demand for them being very great attempts have made to counterfeit them and persons using them should be particular to examine each box before purchasing, as the genuine are always and only put up in round boxes (not oval) and have the signature of F. P. Green around each box. Price, No. 1, 25 cts. No. 2, 50 cts. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by F. Potts Green, Bellefonte, Pa.

—Sale of Henry Duck, dec'd, late of Gregg twp., on Feb. 23.

Elizabeth M'Clintic's sale, Earleystown, March 1.

Hugh Larrimer's sale, Centre Hill, March 2.

Sale, real estate, of J. Boyer, dec'd, Potter twp, March 3.

R. Stahl's sale, near Boalsburg, on 7th March, farm stock.

—Wm. R. Henney's sale, near Old Fort, March 8.

Jos. K. Shirk's sale, Milroy, March 13.

—C. C. Keller's sale, Centre Hall, March 14.

—Judge Love, dec'd, sale, near Churchville, March 15.

—Sam'l Bame's sale, near Millheim, March 15.

—Sam'l Hess, jr., sale, near Pine Grove, farm stock, March 15.

—Wm. Colyer's, sale, in the Loop, March 17.

—PUBLIC SALES.—Mr. George Koch, of Centre Hall, has first class ability in crying sales. If you wish a good sale, you must have a good Auctioneer, and if you employ Mr. Koch, he will render the utmost satisfaction, and at the most reasonable charges. Apply to him early if you wish to secure him George is fully up to the business from past experience. 18 jan 3m.

Oysters by the quart at Spangler's oyster room, Centre Hall, Pa.

FARMS TO LEASE.—The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa

—THE ROSTRUM.—Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., by his perseverance and well directed efforts, has attained the rostrum, so far as meritorious Pianos and Organs are concerned, and with the ancient philosopher, can with confidence proclaim the much abused word "Eureka;" his instruments give unmistakable evidence of it; the Press applaud them, and those who have thoroughly tested them express their entire satisfaction in the most happy manner. He wishes good substantial agents in proper localities. You who contemplate purchasing an instrument, or desire an agency, write for particulars. 1m

DEATH OF GEORGE B. HARPSTER.

FRIEND KURTZ:—On Wednesday, 14th inst., in stepping from the train at 1½ p. m. a notice was handed me announcing the death of my associate from boyhood, George B. Harpster, and no doubt his many friends who are readers of your valuable paper will be as much shocked at receiving the sad intelligence as I was. George was born in Centre county, Penna. Feb 10, 1838; grew up in Pennsvalley where he lived until January, 1873, when he moved to Lena, Ill., where he lived and worked at his trade (except one year,) up till October, 1876, when he went to Cedarville, Ill., and worked for John Henney & Co., till he was forced to quit work two weeks before his death from the effects of heart disease, which seemed to be of a dropsical nature: though not being able to work at the anvil, he was able to attend to business, and was as jolly as though nothing was the matter—yet he seemed to realize his situation and was expecting the messenger to summon him home—telling his wife a few days before his death that he did not expect to be with her long, and giving her directions in regard to his temporal affairs, he was then resigned to his master's will. On Tuesday he seemed more than usually lively and jovial; after eating a hearty supper he walked out to the post-office, where he spent the evening with his associates, coming home at 9 o'clock. After family worship he prepared for a night's rest in his arm chair where he had been compelled to sleep for several nights. His wife retiring, when about 11 o'clock she was aroused by a noise caused by his falling from his chair; on hurrying to his side she found him in the throes of death, expiring in a few moments. He was followed to the cemetery on Thursday 15th by a large concourse of people—the sermon being preached by Rev ——, from the text: "Prepare to meet thy God." His age was 39 years and 3 days. S.

—The Rock Island Daily Union, of 11 inst., notices two simultaneous deaths in one family, Miss Lingle, the one subject, is a cousin of the Lingle's living near Centre Hall. The Union says:

It becomes our sad duty to record the death of Miss Mary Lingle, aged 63 years, and Jennie Hillier, aged 7½ years, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. D. Hillier, in the same household, at the same moment, 10:55 a. m., Saturday morning. On hearing of the illness of Capt. Hillier's children, four weeks ago, she hastened to the stricken household and when urged not to stay by Mrs. Hillier, her niece who knew the anxiety of nursing a family through scarlet fever would be to tax her strength too much—said she must stay, and little Jennie, whose bright young life closed the same moment as hers, said, "Why, mamma, you act as if you did not want Aunt Mary here," and Aunt Mary said, for God had ordained that these two so widely separated in years—but so warmly attached to each other, should together make the journey to their Heavenly Home.

Next day Jennie was taken with scarlet fever—from which two of the children were already suffering—and her case baffled all medical skill. When Aunt Mary was informed of the probable termination of the case, she was deeply grieved and though apparently in perfect health, was taken with a paralytic stroke, from which she never rallied, though she lived just seventy-two hours, and passed peacefully away at the very same moment as her little friend, for whose dear sake she sacrificed her life.

DEATHS.

At Bellefonte, on 10, Mrs. Corman, wife of Daniel Corman, formerly of Haines township.

On 16, at Pine Grove Mills, Mrs. Mary Long, relict of James Long, aged 74 years. Mrs Long was highly respected and she will be greatly missed.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1876 to Jan. 1st 1877.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

	DR.	
Jan 1, 1877.		
To amount outstanding taxes, January 1st 1876	$37,936 96	
To amount taxes assessed for 1876	35,015 49	
To amount from Commissioners of Centre county	13,036 51	
To amount received from Unseated Lands	3,780 25	
To amount received from Redemption of Unseated Lands	1,206 12	
To amount transferred from Military Fund	71 73	
To amount in hands of Attorneys for collection prior to 1874	375 41	
To amount balance due Treasurer at settlement	4,790 53	$96,214 00
Jan. 1st 1877.	CR.	
By amount outstanding Taxes Jan 1 1877	$42,428 60	
By amount warrants paid	50,071 32	
By amount exonerations and Commissions allowed Collectors	1,704 08	
By amount Stationer's for Treasurer's Office	10 00	
By amount Treasurer's Salary	2,000 00	$96,214 00
By balance due Treasurer		$4,790 53

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, January 1st, 1877.

	DR.	
To balance received of Treasurer Mitchell	$1,160 83	
To amount outstanding Taxes, January 1st 1876	5,618 13	
To amount Taxes assessed for 1876	3,788 76	$10,567 72
January 1st 1877.	CR.	
By amount outstanding Taxes January 1, 1877	$6,391 56	
By amount State Treasurer's receipts	3,570 84	
By amount Exonerations and Commission allowed Collectors	264 79	
By amount Treasurer's Commission	79 21	
By amount in hands of Treasurer at settlement	264 82	$10,567 72
To balance at settlement due state		$264 32

MILITIA FUND.

	DR.	
January 1st 1877.		
To amount outstanding Taxes January 1st 1876	134 88	$134 88
	CR.	
By amount outstanding Taxes January 1st 1877	$59 38	
By amount Treasurer's Commission	3 77	
By amount transferred to county account	71,73	$134,88

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of Centre county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 19th day of January, A. D. 1877.

WM. McFARLANE, (Seal.)
A. J. GREIST, (Seal.) } Auditors.
J. M. GILLILAND, (Seal.)

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners Pay.

A C Hinton on account balance due	$116 47
Samuel Gramley on account balance due	327 15
J N Hall, services	461 91
Andrew Gregg services	600 87
H A Mingle services	388 69—$1,895 09

Commissioners Clerk.

J S Barnhrat, balance due 1875	$48 89
J S Barnhart services	957 47—$1,006 36

Jury Commissioners.

M Grove for services, 1876	$20 20

County Auditors.

A J Griest for services	$30 00
Jos Gilliland for services	30 00
Wm McFarlane for services	30 00
Jas F Weaver for services as clerk	30 00— $120 00

Improvement and Repairs.

Agnew Moore work	
Jail as per contract	2,243 77
Geo Tate architect at Jail	187 03
T E Lyman tin pipe and tinning	71 20
Jacob Gordon plastering	28 75
H G Williams painting and papering	85 00
D K Geise repairing lightnig rods at jail	43 00
Chr Co lumber for jail	48 26
Jno Mallery blacksmith work at jail	12 58
H T Twimmire tinning at jail	54 00
Chas Garner repairs at range jail	3 00
Geo Weaver hauling range to jail	1 00
S B Bell repairs at jail	3 50
James Haley Fixing furnace at jail	1 50
Henry Walker carpenter work	14 98
S A Brew jail repairs	3 10
H Hoffman carpenter work at jail	5 37— $2,805 84

Ordinary Expenses.

Nora M'Callister washing for prisoners	127 50
Robert McKnight gas for court house and jail	435 00
J R & C T Alexander coal for court house and jail	447 45
J H Dobbins medical services 1875	35 00
J H Dobbins medical services 1876	100,00
B Galbraith on services as janitor and bal	365 00
B Galbraith court Crier	108 00
D S Keller for agricultural Society	100 00
Western penitentiary keeping convicts	378 90
Insane hospital Danville for insane	1,400 65
Jurors pay	5,286 85
Assessors for assessing and Registering	1,554 00
Road views	660 53
Election expenses	1,738 87
Refunding unseated lands	1,401 52
Redemption unseated lands	1,081 11
Refunding taxes overpaid	185 36
Constables' pay	439 80
Tipstave pay	360 44
J H Vosburg court reporter	510 00
Insurance on public buildings	55 00
Bridge views and engineers pay at Bridges	170 47
J D Spering on co bridge at Curtin's	1,766 00
H D Yeager on co bridge at Julian	998 99
M W Cowdric on bridge at Penns Creek	400 00
Premiums on collections	50 00
Commissioners notes paid	9,728 15
Interest on notes and Bonds	2,462 50
Commission on Lunacy	15 00
Commonwealth costs paid	2,988 53
Scalp premiums	844 29
Teachers Institute	187 86
Inquest on dead bodies	62 96
Road damages paid	250 00
B F Shaffer summoning jury Jan 1st 1876	58 50
L W Munson on account	2,000 00
J B Mitchell balance due as treasurer	2,166 08
C M Bower com attorney	75 00
H Y Stitzer stationery bills	107 18
Jno H Morrison for his office	25 00
Jno M Dermot repairs at jail and court house	35 00
D Woodring chandilier at jail	20 62
F McCumsey bill for plastering	3 50
J L Spangler papering office	8 20
D. Garman horse hire 1875	13 50
Commissioners expenses to examing bridges	25 00
Commissioners expenses delivering election papers duplicates &c	137 25
Wm Galbraith plumbing	9 25
W S Wolf repairs to pipe	90
Wm Wetzler Stove and pipe	8 85
J S Mallery repair vault door	1 00
J M Lieb whitewashing jail	6 50
Wm Mann for pens	4 25
" duplicates	41 25
" Books register's office	25 00
Wm Mann indictment docket	7 00 77 50
Henry Hoffman desk and stool	8 50
Jno Boal wood for jail	7 00
Rothrock wood for jail	2 00
Jno Lutz wood for jail	2 00
Morris Furey wood for jail	5 00
Wm Spear wood for jail	2 00
J D Shugert wood for jail	39 00
Geo Hays wood for jail	2 00
Wm L Spicer wood for jail	2 00
Wm L Spicer wood for jail	1 50
Jas O'Brian ballot boxes	4 00
A Williams books and stationery	74 05
Adams Express co charges on books &c	1 60
Wilson & Hicks Hardware &c	4 40
T A Hicks & bro hardware	7 70
Hoffer & Kline clothing for prisoners	10 40
Jas O Brian repairs to furniture	1 00
A Sussman grass seed for yard	75
John J Tower handcuffs for jail	32 35
D Bolinger chairs for commissioners office	8 50
W A Tobias lock for recorder's office	1 00
J & J Harris hardware bill	13 26
I Guggenheimer clothing for prisoners	11 63
B L Thomas for pens	2 50
Cleaning office	2 00
G W Foote paper and advertiseing	4 50
The Deschner repairs to handcuffs &c	5 85
H Hoffman Carpenter work at jail	1 50
John T Johnson stamps and box rent	27 94
Wm Galbraith repairs to wall paper	9 00
W Twitmire repairs to stove &c	6 50
Jacob Shrom binding matting	1 50
Joseph bros bill repairs court room	2 85
Jno Brackbill repairs to chairs	6 00
Doak and Lionberger bill printing C H	13 75
Jno Rote horse hire	2 00
E A Smith tinning at court house roof	3 21
N A Lucas ice for court room	1 50
D M Glenn ice	60
Barbara Smith care of insane pauper	10 50
J S Mallory repairing locks at jail	1 00
L Woods kindling wood court house	2 00
W Porter chopping wood court house	2 00
Penn R R co freight on range	6 70
Spangler & Foster horse hire	3 00
D A Musser treasurers advertising unseated lands	6 00
Advertising treasurer's sales of land bought by county	390 00
W A Tobias books for Recorder's office	34 00
W A Tobias chattel mortgage index	10 00
W C Heinle work on commonwealth docket	5 00
W Rothrock running county line	8 00
J N Hall an expense of surveyers county line	70 00
W H Wilkinson	18 00
A Dunlap	6 00
Jos Devling	35 00
W W Rothrock	8 00
Wm P Mitchell	20 00
Jno Copenhaver, board of surveyors	55 29	220 29
Foster & Stevenson Election law	1 25
Spangler & Foster horse hire	2 00
P J McCollough horse hire	1 50
H Hartman carpenter work court house	1 84
Jno Kelley load of wood for jail	2 00
Dan'l Garman boarding Jurors	6 00
Joseph bros ticking for jail	7 56
Dan'l Derr gas fixtures	4 50
Order of series of 1875 paid	592 40	$42, 956 63
Order refund funds unseated lands	4,243 83
Order of poor funds unseated lands	2,468 55
	$6,712 38

Printing Bills.

P Gray Meek on account bill rendered	950 40
E T Tuten on account bill rendered	107 80
Fred Kurtz on account bill rendered	209 00— $1,267 20
Total expenditures	$50,071 32

L. W. MUNSON Sheriff, in account with Centre county:

	DR.	
Jan 4, 1877.		
To cash on account	$2,000 00	
To fine received of Galbraith	5 60	
To two gross pens	2 25	
To amount costs and fines collected	218 20	
To balance	1,330 11—	$3,555 56
Jan 4, 1877.	CR.	
By bill commonwealth costs	201 61	
By boarding prisoners	1,815 00	
By publishing court proclamations	81 20	
By publishing election proclamations	56 20	
By taking prisoners to penitentiary	691 00	
By desk, beds etc. for jail	38 05	
By taking insane persons to asylum	90 00	
By borough order	22 50	
By summoning jurors	370 00	
By watching prisoners 92 nights	184 00—	$3,555 56
Balance due Sheriff Munson at settlement	$1,330 11.	

STATE OF PA. } SS.
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of the assembly entitled "an act relating to counties and townships and county and township offices" we met at the commissioners' office, Bellefonte on the first Monday in January 1877, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this nineteenth day of January, A. D., 1877.

W. McFARLANE, (Seal.)
A. J. GREIST, (Seal.) } Auditors.
J. M GILLILAND (Seal.)

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January 1876 to the first day of January 1877.

H. BACK, Clerk. J. NEWLIN HALL, ANDREW GREGG, H. A. MINGLE, Commissioners.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS, Jan. 1, 1877.

1871.		
H Carten, Bellefonte	$207 28	
A J Hassinger Benner	141 38	
Jno Shaffer Walker	130 29—	$478 95
1872.		
W Riddles Philipsburg	63 69	
Thos Marshall Benner	16 95	
J Ward Halfmoon	256 97	
David Robb Liberty	14 52	
James Gates Snow Shoe	324 79—	$676 92
1873.		
Charles Brown Bellefonte	860 76	
D B Malefee Boggs	136 91	
L C Rearick Marion	250 07	
Jos Rose Spring	162 07	
W Riddle Philipsburg	104 08—	$1,013 89
1874.		
Michael Shaffer Walker	106 88	
Jos Fox Bellefonte	973 11	
W Riddles Philipsburg	957 54	
E H Carr Milesburg	267 45	
David Lohr Benner	400 35	
P Carson Philipsburg	37 94	
F Kierchoff Curtin	123 28	
S B Wilson Harris	210 18	
W Leathers Howard	233 22	
W W Spangler Liberty	102 35	
W Cross Halfmoon	8 72	
Robt McCormick Potter	376 95	
H B Wilcox Rush	558 11	
D H Yeager Snowshoe	165 99	
Jos Ross Spring	338 79—	$4,860 27
1875.		
C Brown Bellefonte	1,468 08	
A J Graham Philipsburg	453 34	
J P Shope Milesburg	231 85	
W Allison jr. Howard	122 94	
H L Barnhart Boggs	688 98	
J B Newcomer Burnside	46 08	
J T Lucas Curtin	99 74	
D Kirk Ferguson	347 74	
Michael Hess Harris	306 27	
J M Kline Howard	105 78	
D W Kline Huston	179 00	
C A Courter Liberty	312 53	
Perry Condo Marion	475 53	
W Tressler Patton	81 00	
H W Wilcox Rush	76 74	
James Watson Snowshoe	219 59	
J Sweeny Spring	599 34	
S Hoover Taylor	102 68	
Jesse Swartz Walker	477 66	
A J Tate Benner	203 32—	$6 557 17
1876.		
J H Morrison Bellefonte	3,455 80	
T M Hall Milesburg	240 86	
C McCutcheon Philipsburg	772 59	
Conrad Diehl Howard	210 68	
S A Martin Unionville	138 02	
A Garbrick Benner	1,385 17	
W S Loy Burnside	192 42	
J C Walker Boggs	856 01	
Wm Thompson sr. College	1,974 03	
Wm Mann Curtin	291 07	
H C Campbell Ferguson	2,705 75	
J Krumrine Gregg	2,671 88	
J Ketner Haines	1,762 85	
J T Stewart Harris	1,544 37	
P W Burket Half Moon	698 75	
D W Kline Huston	455 88	
J M Kline Howard	628 25	
J A Stover Liberty	704 02	
D Harter Marion	1,240 97	
D Kreamer Miles	1,760 49	
W J Furst Patton	766 02	
W Weiser Penn	1,425 17	
G W Koch Potter	6,769 94	
F H Dale Rush	678 47	
J Null Spring	2,148 60	
J Thompson Snowshoe	362 14	
W. Miller Taylor	276 88	
Wm Spotts Union	252 37	
J H Beck Walker	1,860 97	
H Denning Worth	282 92—	$35,293 34
		$48,880 54
In hands of attorneys for collection and not included in above list		943 34

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

	DR.	
Jan 1 1877.		
To notes and bonds due sundry persons	$48 803 09	
To balance due D A Musser at set	4,790 53	
To balance due L W Munson	1,330 11	
To balance due A Gregg commissioner	1 13	
To balance due J N Hall commissioner	65 09	
To balance due H A Mingle	4 31	
By balance P Gray Meek printing	184 60	
By ballance due F Kurtz	81 00	
By balance due B Galbraith	275 00	
By balance due A Williams prothonotary costs	114 09	
To balance due H D Yeager on bridge contract	1 01	
By balance due B Liggett Jury commissioner	37 68	
By amount common wealth costs due sundry persons	405 76	
	475 10—	$56 518 50
January 1, 1877	CR.	
By amount outstanding taxes	$48,880 54	
By amount outstanding taxes unseated lands	4,000 00	
By notes held by Commissioners	1,573 04	
By amount in hands attorneys for collection	943 34	
By amount due from estates boroughs and townships for keeping insane in asylum as below.		
Pasterago estate	70 00	
Rush township	193 26	
Bellefonte boro	219 54	
Harris twp	133 25	
Philipsburg bor	189 81	
Patton twp	288 78	
Huston twp	76 85	$1,121 58—	$56,518 50
Balance to credit of county	$475 10.	feb 8 4t

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—January 19, by Shortlidge & Co.

White wheat, 1 35.
Red " 1 35.
Rye, 55.
Corn, shelled, 45.
Corn, cob, 40.
Oats, 30.
Barley, rye weight, 55.
Cloverseed $9 to $9 25 per 64 pounds.
Potatoes retail, 1 00
Flour per barrel, wholesale, $6 75.
" retail, $7 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 11 50.
Cayuga " $9 50.
Anthracite coal:
Chestnut per ton at yard, $5 00.
Small stove, " $5 25.
Stove, " $5 25.
Egg, " $5 00.
Broken, " $5 00.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Jan. 31, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, red, $1.35.
Barley, 55.
Corn, 45.
Oats, to 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8.25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 25
Eggs, 30.
Lard 09

PHILADELHHIA.

Penna ex $6 87½@7 25. Wheat white, 1 50@1 60; wheat Penna red 1 50. Rye Penna track 75. Clover seed 15 50@16 50. Corn yellow 55@56. Oats western mixed 36@37; western white 40@42.

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm Wolf's store.

Paper & Envelopes.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES at Welch's Cheap Book and Stationery Store No. 1 Humes' Block.

ENVELOPES, 6 cts. PER PACK. ENVELOPES, 8 cts. PER PACK. ENVELOPES, 10 cts. PER PACK, BEST QUALITY.

NOTE PAPER, 8 cts. PER QUIRE. NOTE PAPER, 12 cts. PER QUIRE. NOTE PAPER, 15 cts. PER QUIRE, BEST QUALITY.

Paper & Envelopes.

22feb 6t

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Portland, Maine. 12 feb y

—Three coverlet looms, two carpet looms with machines and fixings belonging to a carpet weaving shop, for sale cheap. Apply to Wm. Ettinger, Aaronsburg.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE.

If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale, read
Gardening for Profit!
If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read
Practical Floriculture!
If you wish to Garden for Home use only, read
GARDENING FOR PLEASURE!
All by Peter Henderson.
Price $1.50 each, postpaid, by mail.
—:o:—
Our Combined CATALOGUE, For 1877.
OF
EVERYTHING
For the
GARDEN
Numbering 175 pages, with 1 colored plate, sent
FREE!
to all our customers of past years, or to those who have purchased any of the above books; to others on receipt of 25 cents.
Plain Plant or Seed Catalogues without plate, free to all applicants.
PETER HENDERSON & Co.
Seedsmen, Market Gardeners & Florists.
35 Cortlandt St., New York.
feb 23 1m.

Wolf's Old Stand.

AT

AT CENTRE HALL,

Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

ALWAYS AHEAD!!

Our POPULARITY For Low Prices Is Daily On The Increase.

Having purchased the largest Stock of Goods in our line ever brought to Bellefonte, we are offering extra inducements to buyers.

MEN'S SUITS FOR $5 AND UP. MEN'S OVERCOATS, $3.50 UP.
MUSLINS FROM 5c A YARD UP. LADIES' HOSE, 5c A PAIR UP.
LADIES' COATS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, HATS, AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES,

MEN'S BOOTS AT $2 A PAIR. LADIES' FINE SHOES $1 A PAIR.
MEN'S HATS AS LOW AS 75 CENTS. A FULL SUIT OF UNDERWEAR FOR 50c.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AT ALL TIMES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN—REMEMBER THE PLACE

—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF Apr 27

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

—o—

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

—o—

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

—o—

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.

J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)

Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
J. C. MILLER

IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
Centre Hall.

Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

Jas. Harris & Co.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
Paints
OILS, ETC.,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Crocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
No trouble to show Goods.
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my6-73tf

W. F. REBER, Attorner-at-Law.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

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BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.
The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

A RARE CHANCE
For a Sewing Machine.

You can have your choice of the following first class sewing machines:
New American, St. John Domestic, Danice, Singer, Remington, Howe, and Weed.
At the Sewing Machine store of Bunnell & Aiken, East Market street, Lewistown.
Also parts, attachments and needles for all machines.
Great inducements for cash. Don't fail to see the St. John, something entirely new.
Old Machines taken in part payment for new ones. Send 50cts to the above party and you will get by return mail, 1 doz. assorted needles for any machine. 30nov1y

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.
Having discovered, in a manner almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Household.

CEMENT FOR GLASS.—Take quicklime, whites of eggs and old thick varnish; grind and temper well together, and it is ready for use.

CORN MUFFINS.—Six ounces flour, three ounces Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one tablespoonful melted butter, one egg, one-half pint milk, three teaspoonfuls baking powder.

MACAROONS.—Blanch and pound eight ounces of almonds in rose or orange flower water; beat the whites of eight eggs; then mix with two pounds of sugar sifted with the almonds to a paste; lay a sheet of paper on a tin and put the mixture on with a spoon.

ICING.—To one pound of pulverized sugar add a tumbler of cold water, and boil till it ropes. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and stir very fast into the boiling water and sugar; stir till nearly cold, flavor with lemon, and when perfectly cold frost the cake.

OLD FASHIONED GINGERBREAD.—Two cupfuls New Orleans molasses, one cupful melted butter, two eggs, two even tablespoonfuls soda dissolved in hot water, one tablespoonful ginger, a little salt, and flour sufficient to roll out; bake in two square tins; mark with a knife half an inch apart on top.

TO CLEANSE THE HEAD.—A dime's worth of pulverized borax, dissolved thoroughly in a pint of water. Cleanse the head, especially the partings, once a week, afterward rinsing with cold water. Will keep the head very clean, and impart a glossy look to the hair, especially if each application is followed by a vigorous brushing.

CREAM PUFFS.—Stir into one-half pint boiling water four ounces butter; six ounces flour; stir quite smooth; when cool, add five eggs, well beaten, and one even teaspoonful of baking powder; put in pattypans, and bake in a very quick oven; when cold, cut open and fill with the cream. For the cream—one pint boiling milk, one cupful sugar, three eggs well beaten, half cupful corn starch; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

WATER RISINGS FOR BREAD.—Take a quart pitcher and a spoon, scald them; fill the pitcher half full of boiling water; let the water cool to the temperature of good, hot dishwater; stir in flour to make a batter as thick as for pancakes; add a quarter teaspoonful of salt and as much soda; cover closely; set where it will keep quite warm, stirring occasionally; it will rise in five or six hours. Some prefer this to hop or brewers' yeast.

HARRISON PUDDING.—One and one-half cupfuls of chopped suet, one cupful of molasses, one and one-half cupfuls of chopped raisins, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, or two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted through the flour thoroughly; spices, and stir as thick as for pound cake, and boil three hours. Sauce made of egg, sugar and cream, or any other rich recipe.

APPLES IN RICE.—Scoop out the cores and pare very neatly half a dozen good sized apples; boil them in thin, clarified sugar; let them imbibe the sugar, and be careful to preserve their form. Make a marmalade with some other apples, adding to it apricot marmalade and four ounces of rice, previously boiled in milk, with sugar and butter, and the yolks of two or three eggs; put them into a dish for table, surround it with a border of rice and marmalade and bake it.

LEMON PIES.—Two large fresh lemons; grate off the rind; if not bitter, reserve it for the filling of the pie; pare off every bit of the white skin of the lemon (as it toughens while cooking); then cut the lemon into very thin slices with sharp knife, and take out the seeds; two cupfuls of sugar, threee tablespoonfuls of water, and two of sifted flour. Put into the pie a layer of lemon, then one of sugar, then one of the grated rind, and lastly, of flour, and so on till the ingredients are used; sprinkle the water over all, and cover with upper crust. Be sure to have the under crust lap over the upper, and pinch it well, as the syrup will cook all out if care is not taken when finishing the edge of crust. This quantity makes one medium sized pie.

Salt on Wheat.

Mr. W. C. Fish, of Onondago county N. Y., gives the *Country Gentleman* the following report of his experiments in sowing salt on spring wheat. It is evident that his success comes mainly from the power of the salt to attract and retain the moisture of the atmosphere. He says: "For over twenty-five years' farming on soil too hot and dry for spring wheat to fill well (in the usual manner of cultivation), it proved a very uncertain crop. Becoming nearly discouraged in trying to raise it, I began four years ago sowing salt. The first year three bushels were scattered on the ground, just as the wheat was fairly up and the ground was dry. Twenty-five bushels per acre was the first year's yield. The second year four bushels of salt were sown, and twenty-nine bushels of plump wheat were raised to the acre. The third experiment was four bushels of salt, and thirty of wheat to the acre. For the past summer in Onondaga county the thermometer has marked eighty degrees and upward for thirty-eight days, fifteen of which were over ninety degrees, and it was a scorching time for spring grain. For the first trial I drilled, on six acres of corn stubble ground, one and three-fourths bushels of wheat, and sowed six bushels of salt broadcast to the acre. A strip was left without any salt, which was very light. On this ground the dew dried off quicker and the wheat headed out two days later, with the straw darker colored and badly crinkled down. The yield this year was twenty-six bushels per acre."

For Wounds.

A correspondent sends the following: A few weeks since as I was driving in an open wagon, my horse took fright and the bit broke, so I was entirely at the mercy of circumstances. I was thrown from the wagon, my face severely cut and scratched and my body sadly bruised. I insisted on walking home so as to keep my blood in vigorous circulation, and not allow my fall and bruises to stiffen me. On my arrival at home I had the glue pot put on the stove, and after washing my wounds carefully covered them with old linen on which the glue had been spread. All pain ceased from the moment of the application, and in an hour from the time of the accident I was at my work again. The wounds healed without any scar, and were not disturbed in any way. As fast as they got well and the linen peeled up I cut it off with scissors. For many years I have tried the virtue of glue in slight abrasions, but this test of its value as a healing application I thought worth giving to your readers.

Farm Notes.

Leached ashes seem to be particularly favorable to oats. They are beneficial to most any crop, however, and these effects are permanent in their nature.

If carefully packed in barrels and headed up, says the *Rural Home*, apples will keep full as well as any other way, and, unless decaying very badly, we question the policy of assorting them at all until the latter part of the winter. We do not approve of assorting apples in the cellar frequently, unless they are upon shelves, in single tiers.

Cases of death to cattle from eating smutty corn fodder are reported in numerous towns in the northern part of Connecticut, and some of the cases in New Canaan, which were supposed to be a new cattle disease, are doubtless due to this cause. The unusual amount of smut on corn the past season is said to be due to wet weather during silking time.

Made Happy.

"Oh, mamma, if I only could have one of those new style of dresses made to button down the back from the neck to the heels."

"Well, my daughter, you can."

"What! I can?"

"Yes, dear."

"Button clear down?"

"Certainly, my darling."

"With smoke pearl buttons?"

"Yes, pet."

"And galoon trimmings?"

"Yes, dearest."

"Oh, mamma!"

They hug.

Surprisers Surprised.

A Baltimore paper says: As Charles Mules and his wife were in their home, the door was opened in answer to a knock, when in rushed pell-mell twenty masqueraders in the most grotesque and horrible costumes possible to imagine. Mrs. Mules was seated with a child upon her lap. The little one becoming frightened screamed, and the mother, who recognized among the masqueraders many of her most intimate friends, male and female, vainly endeavored to quiet it. Mr. Mules owns an enormous Newfoundland dog, which at once bounded up stairs and made an attack upon the intruders. There is no record of any former panic where the means of egress were taken advantage of more quickly than on this occasion. In two and three-quarter seconds the house was clear, and the street, for two blocks either way, was filled with flying figures of every description. A devil slipped on the ice as a harlequin ran over him followed by a clown. A negro crawled on his hands and knees under the steps of an adjoining house, and other characters scattered in every direction. Mules says if they ever get that party together again he will be glad to see them, and will chain up the "purp."

A Loose Lord.

Why did not some rich American girl buy up Viscount Maidstone, who "sold himself to the queen for a shilling? asks a London correspondent. This young man is the eldest son of an earl, undoubted heir to the estates and title, handsome, graceful, well educated and young. At the conclusion, it is supposed, of a family row, he presented himself at the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, and, receiving the queen's shilling, listed as a common soldier. When it came to stating who he was, you can imagine the flutter the incident created. In the course of the day his father got wind of it, and came down to barracks, paid "smart" money—a pound or two—and got his young lordship off. The young man's plea was that he was allowed but £10 a week income, and a lord could not live on that. The very next day he enlisted again, but again he was turned from his purpose by the commanding officer exercising the prerogative vested in him of refusing any recruit he does not deem suitable. The report is that the viscount has now enlisted in a cavalry regiment, where, in addition to other hardships, he will be obliged to perform a stableman's duties.

An Absent Minded Senator.

United States Senator Goldthwaite, says an exchange, has long been afflicted with absent mindedness. He has great difficulty in keeping track of his wearing apparel. He constantly loses his coat or hat. One or two pages are kept running a good deal of the time to supply the gentleman's lack of intellect. If he goes to the House, he will take his hat and cloak there, and be sure to leave one or both of them on a sofa or on some member's desk. He has often had to wait for hours while pages and messengers were hunting strange garments. He ever has the habit of taking other people's coats by mistake, particularly if they happen to hang near his own peg. One day a senator missed his coat, containing about $3,500 in money. The disappearance was attended by such peculiar circumstances that the detectives called at Senator's Goldthwaite's house, and asked him if he had his own coat. After searching his closet for a time they returned his lost coat, saying: "This does quite look like my coat." The lost money was found safe in the pocket. This story told was by an officer of the Senate.

How the Indians Climb Trees.

In South America even the weakest woman may be not uncommonly seen plucking the fruit at the tree tops. If the bark is so smooth and slippery that they cannot go up by climbing, they use other means. They make a hoop of wild vines, and putting their feet inside they use it as a support in climbing. The negro of the west coast of Africa makes a larger hoop around the tree, and gets inside it, and jerks it up the tree with his hands, a little at a time, drawing his legs up after it. The Tahitian boys tie their feet together, four or five inches apart, with a piece of palm bark, and with the aid of this fetter go up the cocoa palms to gather nuts. The native women of Australia climb the gum trees after opposums; where the bark is rough they chop holes with a hatchet, then one throws about the tree a rope twice as long as will go around it, puts her hatchet on her cropped head, and, placing her feet against the tree and grasping the rope with her hands, she hitches it up by jerks, and pulls herself up the enormous tree almost as fast as a man will climb a ladder.

The Composition of the Sun.

If we could approach the sun at the moon's distance from the earth, says Professor Young, apparent jets of flame would reach us. Could we reach its apparent surface, we would find it composed of clouds of fine particles or globules of molten metal, tossing and heaving, rising and falling. Thousands of flashes of lightning or of peals of thunder would be as nothing to the light and noise. But the nearer the center should be approached, the more quiet all would become, and we would discover that the main body of the sun was composed of molten metal in a sort of gaseous state, which, bursting out here and there into eccentric action, produces the strange appearances we so often observe. It is estimated that the sun is contracting at the rate of 125 feet per year. At this rate, after the lapse of a few million years, it would be no longer a sun. But God has made some law to regulate this as well as all the other heavenly bodies. What it is, no man can say. We can follow God a little way in His works, but after all it is only a little way.

An Amusing Incident.

A rather amusing incident is told as having occurred recently at a church in Connecticut not many miles from Fairfield. The clergyman, it would appear, desired to call the attention of his congregation to the fact that it being the last Sunday of the month he would administer the rite of baptism to children. Previous to his having entered the pulpit he had received from one of his elders, who by the way was quite deaf, a notice to the effect that as the children would be present that P. M. and he had the new Sunday-school books ready for distribution, he would have them there to sell to all who desired them. After the sermon the clergyman began the notice of baptismal service, thus: "All of those having children and desiring to have them baptized will bring them this afternoon." At this point the deaf elder, hearing the mention of children, supposed it was something in reference to his books, and rising, said: "All of those having none, and desiring them, will be supplied by me for the sum of twenty-five cents."

The President's Salary.

The United States House committee on appropriations, in the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, provide $25,000 only for the salary of the President, and accompany it with a provision repealing the section of the revised statutes which increased the salary to $50,000. The Senate failed to pass over the veto of President Grant the bill restoring the salary to the old figure, although it passed both houses by a majority. It is likely that the provision, as it stands now in the appropriation bill, will be agreed to, and the next President will have to be content with $25,000 per annum.

Plunket was once engaged in a case, when, toward the end of the afternoon, it became a question whether the court should proceed or adjourn till the next day. Plunket expressed his willingness to go on if the jury would "set." "Sit, sir, sit," said the presiding judge, "not 'set'; hens set." "I thank you, my lord," said Plunket. The case proceeded, and presently the judge had occasion to observe that if that were the case he feared the action would not "lay." "Lie, my lord, lie," exclaimed the barrister, "not 'lay'; hens lay."

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Message of President Grant—A Four Per Cent. Bond Recommended Exchangeable for Legal Tender Notes.

The following is the President's message on the subject of the resumption of specie payments:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: By the act of Congress approved January 14, 1875, "To provide for the resumption of specie payments," the first of January, 1879, is fixed as the date when such resumption is to begin. It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date when it shall actually become obligatory upon the government to redeem its outstanding legal tender notes in coin on presentation, but it is certainly most desirable and will prove most beneficial to every pecuniary interest of the country to hasten the day when the paper circulation of the country and the gold coin shall have equal values. At a later day if currency and coin should retain equal values it might become advisable to authorize a direct resumption. I believe the time has come when by a simple act of the legislative branch of the government this most desirable result can be obtained. I am strengthened in this view by the course trade has taken in the last two years and by the strength of the credit of the United States at home and abroad.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by $120,213,102, but our exports include $40,569,621 of specie and bullion in excess of the imports of the same commodities. For the six months of the present fiscal year from July 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877, the excess of exports over imports amounted to $107,544,889, and the imports of specie and bullion exceeded the imports of the precious metals by $6,192,147 in the same time. The actual excess of exports over imports for the six months, exclusive of specie and bullion, amounted to $113,737,040, showing for the time being the accumulation of specie and bullion in the country amounting to more than $6,000,000, in addition to the national product of the twelve months for the same period—a total increase of gold and silver for the six months not far short of $60,000,000. It is evident that unless this great increase of the precious metals can be utilized at home in such a way as to make it in some manner remunerative to holders, it must seek a foreign market as surely as would any other product of the soil or manufactory. Any legislation which will keep coin and bullion at home will, in my judgment, soon bring about practical resumption and will add the coin of the country to the circulating medium, thus securing a healthy "inflation" of a sound currency to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest.

The act to provide for the resumption of specie payments authorized the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds of either of the descriptions named in the act of Congress approved July 4th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," for not less than par for gold. With the present value of the four and one-half per cent. bonds in the markets of the world they could be exchanged at par for gold, thus strengthening the treasury to meet final resumption and to keep the excess of coin over the demand, pending its permanent use, a circulating medium at home. All that would further be required would be to reduce the volume of legal tender notes in circulation. To accomplish this, I would suggest an act authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue four per cent. bonds, with forty years to run to date of maturity, to be exchanged for legal tender notes whenever presented in sums of $50 or any multiple thereof, the whole amount of such bonds, however, not to exceed $150,000,000. To increase the home demand for such bonds I would recommend that they be available for deposit in the United States treasury for banking purposes under the various provisions of the law relating to national banks.

I would suggest further that national banks be required to retain a certain per cent of the coin interest received from the bonds deposited by them with the treasury to secure their circulation. I would also recommend the repeal of the third section of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, approved July 22, 1876, limiting the subsidiary coin and fractional currency to $50,000,000. I am satisfied that if Congress will enact some such law as will accomplish the end suggested they will give a relief to the country instant in its effect and for which they will receive the gratitude of the whole people.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 3, 1877.

A Western Lynching Case.

Phil. Ames, living in Iowa on the Platte, had a wife and a five-year-old, but loved his sister-in-law. The little girl died suddenly; there was a rude country funeral in a bitter cold wind under leafless trees, and the heartbroken mother went back to her cheerless home crushed and despairing. Her husband had no words for her, but consoled his sister-in-law. The neglected wife opened her heart to a village gossip, and a vigilance committee visited the house at midnight, dragged the faithless husband from his bed, and would have hung him to a tree if his wife had not pleaded for his life. They took the rope from his neck and set him free. After the neighbors had departed he took a heavy curb bridle from the barn and going up stairs struck the poor woman as she was kneeling at prayer with a photograph of her child in her hand. He dragged her to the head of the stairs, threw her down, and used the bridle until she was dead. Her sister now appeared on the scene; two horses were saddled, the sister-in-law was put on one and the corpse on the other; he led the ghastly cavalcade to the river, where he cut a hole in the ice and dumped the body. A villager espied him at his work and bore the tidings to the settlement. Armed men started in pursuit and came up with the murderer and his companion just as they were mounting their horses at the bridge. Shots were exchanged; the woman fell dead; the murderer's horse was shot down; a rope was brought forward, and the confession was wrung from him that his little daughter had been poisoned by her aunt. He was hanged without delay, and his body was burned. Such is life in the breezy West.

How to Prevent Colds.

Popular Science Monthly gives good advice in regard to the prevention of colds. The mistake is often made of taking great care to put on extra wraps and coats when preparing for outdoor exercise. This is not at all necessary in robust persons. Sufficient heat to prevent all risk of chill is generated in the body by exercise. The care should be taken to retain sufficient clothing after exercise, and when at rest, to prevent the heat passing out of the body. Indeed, persons very often catch chills from throwing off extra clothing after exercise, or from sitting about in garments the material of which is not adapted to prevent the radiation of heat from the body.

His Patent Nose.

In the battle of Gettysburg a soldier received a saber cut across the face which mowed off a section of his nose. He was taken in hand by a Parisian artist, who restored the nose to lifelike proportions. In the composition of the artificial organ rubber and gum were used, and the nose maker did not think it necessary to caution the nose buyer against a temperature of one hundred and eighty-five degrees Fahr. The soldier took a Turkish bath in San Francisco, and on looking in a mirror after a long bake in the hottest room, discovered that his nose was blistered, bulged, puckered, shapeless. It was impossible to detach the artificial section, and the poor fellow will have to go to Paris to have it repaired.

"Ullo, Fwed! What on earth are you walking about with that beastly sausage under your arm for?" Fwed: "Well—aw—the fact is, the othaw day I saw in the papaws that a fella'd been sent to the workhouse—aw—because he'd got no visible means of subsistence. Put me in a regular blue funk, you know! So I got this sawsage to protect myself."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The Electoral commission is now full and complete, and consists of the following gentlemen: Judges Clifford, Dem.; Field, Rep.; Miller, Rep.; Strong, Rep.; and Bradley, Rep.; Senators Bayard, Dem.; Edmunds, Rep.; Frelinghuysen, Rep.; Morton, Rep.; Thurman, Dem.; and Representatives Abbott, Dem.; Garfield, Rep.; Hoar, Rep.; Hunton, Dem.; Payne, Dem. All of the above are lawyers except Mr. Payne, who, though trained to the bar, is properly a capitalist.

A caving bank of earth on the Lachine canal, Canada, killed two laborers.....The President sent a communication to Congress urging the passage of a bill to appropriate $40,000 to carry on the experiments on iron and steel at Watervliet arsenal, and instances the Ashtabula disaster as indicating our lack of properties of iron.....President Grant has given an unconditional pardon to John McDonald, of whisky fraud notoriety, convicted in the Missouri penitentiary.....The volcano on Vriey island, at the entrance to Yedo bay, Japan, which is generally in a smoldering condition, is in an active eruption.....It has been ascertained that there are 1,200 lodges of hostile Indians under Crazy Horse encamped on the Tongue stone, about forty miles from Gen. Miles' post. It is impossible for a campaign to be carried on against them, however, owing to the severity of the weather.....Gen. Crook is personally engaged in militia duty in Indiana to carry on the warfare which they can do so much better than regular troops. He is meeting with good success, and hopes to wind up the Indian troubles in this manner.....A public meeting was held in New York to express sympathy with the Christian Bulgarians who are now being crowded to the wall by the Mohammedan Turks.....The American ship Dakota, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was struck by lightning and dismasted. The crew were rescued by a German bark.

The Hudson river ice crop was successfully housed, and consists of 1,469,000 tons of fine ice, from twelve to fourteen inches thick. This gave occupation to 5,880 men, 1,320 boys, 614 horses and forty-eight steam engines.....An extensive jail of the Charleston (Mass.) State prison convicts to break jail was discovered and frustrated.....The coroner's jury over the victims of the Brooklyn Theater fire has just found a verdict in which they find no particular fault with the theater building; the police officer in command at the time; and did not so distributing his men as to aid the escape of the unfortunates; that the fire originated from one of the drop scenes coming in contact with the border light, and that the said fire gained headway and was extinguished by the criminal neglect of the management of said theater.....John Carroll, a New York desperado only fourteen years old, committed a brutal assault upon a little girl of seven years, named Ida Hoffman, residing in Jersey City, in answer to her cries for help, the young scoundrel stabbed him in the neck.....New Jersey Central railway stockholders are called on to take $3,000,000 of certificates to save the company.....The boughtonstone of Brooklyn having struck on account of their wages being cut down, their places were filled with men from New York city. The Brooklyn men attacked the laborers from over the river at every opportunity, and numbers were injured. The interference of the police was necessary to prevent serious riot.....The Kansas Legislature elected ex-Senator Pomeroy United States. The new senator is a printer by trade, and formerly published the Emporia *News*.

Two members of a band of train wreckers have been arrested in Missouri. Their plan was to throw a train from the track and rob the passengers during the consequent excitement.....J. T. Hill, treasurer of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, has disappeared from Norfolk, Va., and is reported to be a defaulter to a large amount.....The officers of the defunct Security Life Ins. Co. of New York were indicted by the grand jury and arrested for embezzlement and perjury.....Notwithstanding the dullness of the times the annual ball held in New York for the benefit of charity, was attended by an immense throng of fashionable society people dressed in great elegance. Proceeds, over $15,000.....Patrick Dolan, residing with his sister and mother near Dorp, Staten Island, while out of his right mind, killed his mother with a club and beat his sister in a shocking manner.....A khan of Khiva has applied through Russia for formal complete incorporation of his territory into the Russian empire.....A terrible suicide is reported from La Crosse, Wis., where a young woman confined in the county jail took a live coal of fire and placing it between her feet set her clothing, being so thoroughly burned as to cause death a few hours later.....The families of the men killed on the steamer Mosteguma, seized at sea by the Cubans, have made a resolution upon the United States government for indemnity on the ground that if Nicaragua had not given the steamer protection she would have fallen into the hands of a Spanish gunboat and the murders averted. The owners of the Mosteguma have given five thousand dollars to the public debt statement for February 1st shows the total indebtedness to be $2,220,570,579.28; coin in treasury, $86,477,680.36; decrease of debt during January, $2,069,669.71.

By a collision between the Mississippi steamers Charles Morgan and Aggie, two of the latter's passengers were killed and a third severely injured.....The Kentucky legislature of Kentucky, has recognized Nicholls as governor of Louisiana by issuing a requisition upon him for the return to Kentucky of Maurice A. Schwab, arrested in New Orleans for alleged fraud committed in Louisville.....Three Christians have been appointed provincial governors by the Turkish Porte.....Comptroller Kelly reported to the State Senate that New York city's debt is $148,167,-857.79, and that the liabilities are put at $281,-179,102.77.....The Sioux and Arrapahoe Indian scouts who fought for the government during the last Indian campaign have received their pay and been discharged. They were well pleased with their treatment, and have become satisfied that loyalty "pays" better than hostility.....A ship carrying one hundred immigrants sailed from New York for New South Wales to open a colony under the authority of the Australian government.....Hostilities have ceased between and laborers out of work.....John F. Chamberlain, the noted gambler of New York, has gone into bankruptcy with immense liabilities and trifling assets.....Henry E. Speir, a New York broker residing in Jersey City, has committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple on account of business embarrassments.

A project is on foot to inaugurate a line of steamships between New York and Brazil.....Margin's safe establishment in New York was damaged $20,000 by fire. An explosion of gas in the cellar severely injured five firemen.....Stirley and Wilder's planing mill warehouse, aged five, eight and ten years, were drowned at Salem Mass., by breaking through the ice.....The Tennessee supreme court has decided railroad property to be subject to State, county and municipal taxation.....James Flood, of New York, who had been separated from his wife for years, kept close watch of her and learned of her intimacy with a German storekeeper. One morning recently, suspecting she was in the German's sleeping apartment, he broke open the door, when she fled, pursued by him to force. The woman instinctively knew who the intruder was and putting on a skirt ran out into the street. The husband heard her, and rushed after her by a different passage. The woman ran to the door of the German's and frantically screaming "Open the door." As she reached the steps her husband caught up with her and plunged a long, sharp steel instrument into her breast, in the full sight of the neighbors who had been called to their windows by the woman's screams. Flood lived but a few hours. The murderer escaped.....A large building in Trenton, N. J., used as a shelter for rolling stock, was destroyed by fire, with eight locomotives and three cars belonging to the Pennsylvania railway. Loss, $200,000.....Train wreckers threw a train from the track of the Western Maryland road near Cranetown, Md., but no one was injured.

The steamship George Washington, of the Cromwell line, running from New York to St. Johns, N. B., touching at Halifax, sailed from the latter port January 18th, and three days afterward went ashore on Mistaken Point, Cape Race. The vessel went to pieces, and it is supposed the entire crew, consisting of twenty-three persons, with the two passengers on board, perished. Fourteen bodies have already washed ashore. The Washington was a wooden screw steamer of one thousand tons, and her cargo consisted of sundries. The George Cromwell, of the same line, has been missing for over a month, and grave fears are entertained for her safety.....Midhat Pasha has been dismissed from the office of grand vizier of Turkey.....Thomas R. Agnew, a well-known New York grocer, has been declared a bankrupt on his own petition. The liabilities are put at $281,000; assets, $160,000.....The British iron steamship Ambassador collided with the American ship George F. Manson, off the East Indian coast, and sunk in consequence, carrying down twenty-two of the crew. The Manson was dry docked at Bombay for repairs.....Some one of the patients in the insane asylum at Northampton, Mass., killed a keeper named D. E. Barret.....The directors of the great bridge between New York and Brooklyn are buying the ground on the New York side for an approach to the structure.

A Fall.

A naval officer of her majesty's ship Royal Adelaide had a most uncomfortable berth at Stonehouse, England, on January 8. A police sergeant and two constables saw him open a window on a third floor early in the morning, get out on the sill in his nightdress, and then drop out of the window, holding on by his hands. One of the officers endeavored to enter the house, while the others stationed themselves under the window to break the man's fall. He held on for three minutes and then fell, turning over in his descent and coming down headforemost on the sergeant. There was a clash of skulls, and both men were thrown on the pavement and badly bruised. The naval officer was a somnambulist.

The world would be a dreadful silent place if people talked as little as they thought.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The chair laid before the Senate the credentials of George F. Hoar, elected United States senator from Massachusetts for a term of six years from March 4, 1877, to succeed Senator Boutwell, and Mr. Bayard (Dem.), of Delaware, presented the credentials of the Hon. Eli Saulsbury, elected United States senator from the State of Delaware for six years from March 4, 1877.

A large number of petitions were presented by various senators, signed by male and female residents of the different States, asking the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, all of which were referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, at the request of several senators, submitted a resolution directing the committee on rules to inquire what, if any, rules should be adopted for the admission of persons to the Capitol during the canvassing of the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, and that the committee be directed to confer with the committee on rules of the House of Representatives. Agreed to.

Mr. Cooper (Dem.), of Tennessee, presented the credentials of the Hon. Frank Hereford, elected United States senator from the State of West Virginia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Allen T. Caperton.

The chair laid before the Senate the credentials of John R. McPherson, elected United States senator from New Jersey for six years from March 4, 1877.

The president *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from certain associate justices of the supreme court, stating that they had selected Hon. Jos. P. Bradley to be a member of the Electoral commission.

Various petitions were presented in favor of the repeal of the law taxing the notes on banking capital and deposits, all of which were referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Robertson (Rep.), of South Carolina, presented resolutions adopted by a meeting of the white and colored citizens of South Carolina, which was held at Barnwell court house on January 15, and asked that they be read and referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The reading commenced, but Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, objected, declaring they were not in respectful language. The senator from South Carolina was required to sign the resolutions, and they were then read and referred. The report set forth the reasons why they had called the meeting, and concluded by declaring his men as to aid the escape of the unfortunates; that the fire originated from voted for Wade Hampton for governor.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, called up the House bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the District of Columbia, and it was passed.....Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bill to enable the people of Colorado to become citizens of the United States, and it was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Senate after some discussion passed a bill reported by the committee on finance relating to public accounts, which provides that all claims against the United States which the accounting officers of the treasury, or the heads of any department or bureau, are authorized to examine and decide, shall be barred unless presented within six years from the time the same accrued.

The credentials of Henry G. Davis, re-elected United States senator from West Virginia for six years from March 4, 1877, and of Alvin Saunders, elected United States senator from Nebraska for six years from March 4, 1877, to succeed Hitchcock, were presented.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend section eight of the Post-office Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1877, in regard to the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class, so as to fix their compensation upon the basis of stamps canceled, instead of stamps sold. Placed on the calendar.

House.

The House passed the bill appropriating $500,000 to be paid to James B. Eads for the construction of jetties, etc., at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, chairman of the committee on election frauds in New York, made a report in connection with the alleged tampering with the mails in the New York postoffice, encouraging Postmaster James and his assistants from all suspicion of fraud or tampering with the said mails. Adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House the bill abolishing the board of commissioners of the metropolitan police of the District of Columbia. The question was put: "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's veto?" and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 158; nays, 78.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President, saying that the commission appointed to reorganize the army had reported that it was not at this time prepared to submit a plan for the reorganization. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the four associate justices designated by the Electoral bill as members of the judicial branch of the commission, announcing that they had selected Justice Joseph P. Bradley to be a member of the judicial branch of the commission.

After discussion, the majority resolution declaring that Colorado is a State and that Mr. Belford is entitled to his seat in the House was adopted. Mr. Belford was then sworn in.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, called up the papers in the Florida election case, and the titles of the papers were read as follows: "An authenticated copy of an act to declare and establish the appointment of the State of Florida of electors for President and Vice-President, and "Wilkinson Call *et al.* against Charles H. Pearce *et al.*—Records of proceedings in the nature of a *quo warranto*." Mr. Conger (Rep.), of Michigan, objected, and the Speaker then placed the papers in the petition box.

Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, introduced a bill repealing all taxes on bank capital. Referred.

Mr. Foster (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to amend the Legislative Appropriation bill by striking out of the first section the paragraph which fixes the compensation of senators at $4,500. The amendment was agreed to—133 to 51. After some discussion the amendment was made in the items for salaries of members of the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President on the financial question, which was referred to the committee on ways and means. It recommends that no earlier date shall be fixed than that now provided for by law for the resumption of specie payments, but that Congress shall pass a bill authorizing the issue of four per cent. bonds, to run forty years before maturity, to be exchanged for legal tender notes, the whole amount of said bonds not to exceed $150,000,000.

Mr. Bliss (Dem.), of New York, presented a memorial of many citizens and merchants of Brooklyn asking for an appropriation for a monument over the remains of the victims of British cruelty on board the prison ships in New York harbor during the Revolutionary war.

The amendment to the Legislative Finance bill fixing the salary of senators at $5,000, was agreed to, as was like amendments in regard to the salary of members of the House. The amendments increasing the compensation of the President to $50,000 was defeated—yeas, 87; nays, 128. The Appropriation bill was then passed.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

The joint convention of the Senate and House met in the House chamber on February 1st to canvass the electoral votes. The president of the Senate took the chair, having the Speaker on his left, and then, when the senators and members were all seated, the president of the Senate rose, and, using the gavel to enforce order and silence, said: "The joint convention of the two houses of Congress for counting the votes for President and Vice-President will now come to order."

Then, while perfect silence reigned in the chamber, the president of the Senate said:

"In obedience with the Constitution, the Senate and House of Representatives have met in the hall of the House of the certificates and the counting and declaring of the results of the electoral votes for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing on the fourth of March, 1877. In compliance with the law, the president of the Senate now proceeds, in the presence of the two houses, to open all of the certificates of the several States, and in their alphabetical order, beginning with the State of Alabama, and the votes read by States in alphabetical order, Alabama being first. No objection was made to the declaration of the vote of this State for Tilden and Hendricks, Arkansas ditto; California, Hayes and Wheeler, Colorado ditto; Delaware, Tilden and Hendricks.

Then Florida was reached. The reading of the first certificate showed the four votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. Then the presiding officer handed to the teller another certificate, in the same envelope State, showing on being read by Mr. Stone, showed the four votes of Florida for Tilden and Hendricks. The former certificate was authenticated by Gov. Stearns; the latter by Attorney-General Cocke.

The presiding officer asked whether there were objections to counting the vote of the State of Florida.

Mr. Field (Dem.), of New York, rose and sent to the clerk's desk a written objection to the first certificate (for Hayes and Wheeler) signed by Senators Jones, Cooper and McDonald, and by Representatives Field, Tucker, Jenks and Springer.

The presiding officer—Are there further objections to the counting of the votes of the State of Florida? (After a pause.) If there be none the chair will declare the certificates and papers, together with other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will now be transmitted to the Electoral college commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber so that the House may separately determine the objections.

The Electoral Tribunal.

The Electoral tribunal commenced its proceedings with the query from the presiding justice: "What is this case?" He would take the liberty of saying that it consisted of three certificates from the State of Florida, which the joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives being unable to settle had sent before that tribunal. He laid down the rules of procedure in managing the case, and Mr. David Dudley Field made the opening appeal for Tilden. He said the election in Florida on the seventh of November last was quiet and orderly, and the result of the election was a majority of votes in favor of the Tilden electors. Nevertheless a certificate comes to the tribunal in favor of Hayes. He proposed to show how this was accomplished. In his argument he rested the whole case upon the returns from Baker county, and proposed that the commission should examine into the facts concerning the throwing out of the precincts there. Mr. Tucker, who followed Mr. Field on the same side, argued that the judiciary of Florida and its Legislature were a part of the legal machinery for determining the result of elections, and that their action must the refore be taken into account.

The two speeches for the Republicans were made by Mr. Rasson and Mr. McCrary. Mr. Kasson said that the arguments of the Democrats raised three questions: First, is the commission a general canvassing board to reexamine the vote of Florida? Second, is it a national court of appeal from the board of State canvassers? Third, is it a judicial court of appeal from the State courts of Florida in *quo warranto* proceedings? The Democrats had assumed an affirmative answer to all these questions. Mr. Kasson maintained that the commission had no power to inquire how the people had voted in any State; it is not popular votes but electoral votes that Congress has power to count; if it should be held, however, that the commission could investigate the county canvass and the voting in the precincts, he would be prepared to prove frauds in the interest of the Tilden electors of the grossest description. He hastily ran over a number of counties which could be brought up to affect the single one selected by Mr. Field. Mr. McCrary followed up the argument against the power of Congress to go behind the returns, citing authorities to show that the proceedings in the case of *quo warranto* do not involve the acts of a public officer done before the case is determined.

Arguments were made by Messrs. O'Conor, Merrick and Black, in behalf of the Democrats, and Stanley Matthews and Mr. Shellabarger in behalf of the Republicans, on the question of going behind the Florida certificates, and admitting evidence. The most notable arguments were those of Mr. Merrick and Judge Matthews.

Mr. Merrick, in behalf of the Democratic counsel, pointed out that there were two propositions with respect to going behind a duly authenticated return of a State. One was, that the federal government could go behind such return, or in other words, reject a vote on its own motion, without the consent of the State. The second proposition was altogether different. It is that a State itself may undertake proceedings to invalidate the certificate of the governor. After a State, of its own will, has impeached the governor's certificate, the Federal government may go behind it. This he claimed had been done in the case of Florida, where the State had directly impeached the certificate of the governor, and had made it the duty of the commission to complete that work. Mr. Merrick claimed that the power of counting votes, granted by the Constitution, carries the power to determine what are votes and what are not. He cited the instance of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this liniment as applied to consumption.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "reconstruction policy" at the close, as the War department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Scientific Cavalry Condition Powder* for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

The itch which commonly prevails among people of unclean habits and impure blood, and usually defies the ordinary expedients for its removal, can be quickly expelled by a few ablutions with GLENN'S SUL